MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS | DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN'S AFFAIRS

Nauru Family Health and Support Study

An exploratory study on violence against women

October 2014

Australian Aid

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Message

from the Minister of Home Affairs

Violence against women, especially intimate partner violence, is one of the most pervasive human rights abuses and major public health issues. Global statistics indicate that approximately one in three women who have ever been in a relationship with a man has experienced some form of physical or sexual violence by a partner. This violence is not constrained to specific geographies but affects women around the world, including women in Nauru.

The Nauru Family Health and Support Study is the first effort to collect comprehensive information around violence against women in the country. Although an exploratory study, its findings show evidence that Nauruan women experience intimate partner violence and sexual violence against women. The study also serves to demonstrate the effect that partner violence has on women's wellbeing.

In addition, the Nauru Family Health and Support Study provides some insight into factors that may allow violence against women to occur, and as such, can render guidance for the development of policies and initiatives aimed at better protecting women's rights. The study also highlights the need for raising awareness and implementing informative campaigns around gender roles and violence against women in the country.

I am confident that the findings of the study will mobilize further efforts and resources towards expanding the research on the prevalence and characteristics of violence against women in Nauru. In this sense, I acknowledge the support of the UNFPA to develop local capacity that will serve to replicate the study and collect further data on violence against women nationwide in the future. The Government of Nauru is committed to addressing violence against women and to use the findings of the Nauru Family Health and Support Study to propel actions towards this important goal.

Honorable Ms. Charmaine Scotty
Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Nauru

Message

from the Director and Representative of the UNFPA Pacific Sub-Regional Office

Violence against women (VAW), whether by a partner or someone outside an intimate relationship, is a human rights violation and a clear expression of prevailing gender-based inequalities and discrimination that women face around the world, including the Pacific Region.

Actions to prevent and respond to VAW and address the needs of survivors have become a priority concern for the international community, the United Nations (UN), governments, civil society organizations and other stakeholders.

In the Pacific Region, Cook Islands hosted the Forty-Third Pacific Islands Forum in Rarotonga in August 2012. At this meeting, Pacific Island leaders issued the Pacific Leaders Gender Equality Declaration, acknowledging the pervasiveness of VAW in the region, and recommitting to ending violence against women and strengthening response.

Over the past decade, UNFPA and the SPC with support from the Government of Australia (DFAT) published three national representative studies on VAW in the Pacific region. The reports reflect high prevalence of VAW, particularly intimate partner violence, in Samoa, Solomon Islands and Kiribati. With the continuous support from the Government of Australia, UNFPA supported the Governments of the Cook Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of Nauru, the Republic of Palau, and the Republic of Marshall Islands to conduct national studies on VAW.

The implementation of national studies on VAW to provide an evidence base for VAW policies, legislative reform, and sound programming is challenging, as they require a high level of specialized, professional research. The WHO methodology, which was first used in the region as part of the Multi-country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence against Women, was adapted for these studies. UNFPA acknowledges the dedicated service and compassionate care of research teams in each of the countries without whom these reports would not have been possible.

UNFPA Pacific Sub-Regional Office stands committed to supporting governments and civil society initiatives to eradicate violence against women, and to ensure that survivors are able to access and receive the highest quality health care and safe referrals to other essential services. The reports are now in the public domain where they can be further discussed and where, most importantly, they can serve as a solid evidence to inform the development of adequate policies, awareness and prevention initiatives, and support programs aimed at timely responding and ending violence against women in the region.

Dr. Laurent Zessler
Director and Representative,
UNFPA Pacific Sub-Regional Office

Message

from the Australian High Commissioner to the Republic of Nauru

Violence against women and girls is unacceptable anytime, anywhere. It has a profound and devastating impact on its victims and on the community. Ending violence against women and girls is crucial to ensuring women's full participation in their communities and economies to maximize growth.

The *Republic of Nauru Family Health and Support Study* helps us to understand the nature, prevalence and impact of violence against women in the Republic of Nauru. The results of the survey are concerning because they show a high level of violence against women, and this demands urgent action.

I know there is much excellent work being done by the Republic of Nauru, including by the Department of Home Affairs and the Nauru Police Force, to help stamp out domestic violence. I encourage their continued efforts and commend this study to everyone in the Republic of Nauru as a catalyst for taking action against violence against women.

The Australian Government is committed being at the forefront of efforts to empower women and girls and promote gender equality. Our development policy, *Australian aid: promoting prosperity, reducing poverty, enhancing stability,* recognizes that gender equality is critical to development, and must be a key part of our programming.

Australia remains dedicated to reducing violence against women, both domestically and internationally. Through Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development (*Pacific Women*) Australia will continue to work in partnership with the Republic of Nauru to reduce violence against women and increase access to support services and justice for survivors of violence.

His Excellency Mr. Martin Quinn
Australian High Commissioner to the Republic of Nauru

Acknowledgements

National studies on violence against women are challenging, as they require a high level of specialized research. The WHO methodology, first used in the region as part of the Multi-country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence against Women, was adapted for the studies in Nauru, Marshall Islands, Cook Islands, Palau, and the FSM. While allowing for regional comparisons, this methodology enables reporting against the UN Statistical Commission VAW core indicators. These reports would not have been possible without the dedicated service and compassionate care of research teams in each of the countries. To support the country teams, UNFPA recruited Henriette Jansen to adapt the methodology and provide valuable technical assistance to the studies. Ms. Jansen worked with a Technical Advisory Panel composed of Riet Groenen, Janet Fanslow, Edwina Kotoisuva, Mia Rimon, and Nguyen Thi Viet Nga. Carlued Leon oversaw the research in the FSM and provided technical support for the completion of the five studies. In addition, Seema Vyas, Leilua Taulealo, Beth Daponte, and Erik Devereux provided vital data analysis. The final reports were all reviewed by the Technical Review Committee members, Dr. Mary Ellsberg, Dr. Lianne Urada, and Dr. Hiroaki Matsuura, for technical quality assurance and consistency with similar reports. A UNFPA Pacific Sub-Regional Office technical, program, and operational team, led by UNFPA Gender Adviser Maha Muna, and DFAT staff also supported this research.

In Nauru, a number of individuals and organizations also contributed to the implementation of the Family Health and Support Study. First, we would like to acknowledge the women who were willing to participate in the survey, many of whom had never spoken before about their experiences of violence. Without their trust and willingness to participate in the survey, the study and this report would have not been possible. We would also like to thank all fieldworkers, data entry team, and office support staff for their time and commitment to the study: Gwen Justen, Arabella Detenamo, Pauline Detenamo, Pauline Grundler, Georgina Rarube Deigaruk, Thelma Botelanga, Krystalmaine Finch, Lucy Botelanga, Marjorie Deireragea, Lukale Amram, Marion Bill, and Benetta Itaia, as well as reserved enumerators Jennie Solomon, Lisa Starr, and Cher Silk. Lastly, we would like to acknowledge all Government agencies and civil society organizations that supported the study. We especially thank the Department of Women's Affairs and the Bureau of Statistics for the invaluable assistance throughout the implementation of the research. We also acknowledge Victoria Scotty, Women's Project Officer, and Marjorie Deireragea, Women's Safe House Counselor, who were also part of the field team and who provided crucial supervisory support during fieldwork.

Acronyms and abbreviations

AWP	Annual Work Plan
CSA	Child Sexual Abuse
CSPro	Data entry software
DFAT	Australian Government's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DV	Domestic Violence
DVU	Domestic Violence Unit
FHSS	Family Health and Support Study
HIES	Household Income and Expenditure Survey
HH	Household
IP	Implementing Partner
IPV	Intimate Partner Violence
LOU	Letter of Understanding
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NGO	Non-governmental organization
PHC	Primary Health Care
SHED	Self Help Ending Violence
Stata	Statistical data analysis software
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
VAW	Violence Against Women
WHO	World Health Organization

Executive Summary

The Nauru Family Health and Support Study aimed at obtaining reliable information on violence against women (VAW), its characteristics, and consequences. Although the study initially sought to collect a nationally representative sample of women aged 15-64, due to a low response rate, its findings are derived from a reduced sample of eligible women in a small group of districts. The findings of this exploratory study, however, provide a preliminary understanding around VAW in the country and serve as a limited evidence base to create awareness campaigns and education programs around gender roles and VAW. This exploratory study also provides important learning for future quantitative studies on VAW in Nauru.

The methodology of the study builds on the WHO Multi-Country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence Against Women, which combines quantitative and qualitative components and adheres to international ethical and safety standards. Similarly, the Nauru FHSS also consisted of a quantitative portion, through the use of a household questionnaire, and a qualitative portion, which included literature reviews, interviews with abused women, and focus groups with women and men.

The Ministry of Home Affairs carried out the study with financial support from the Australian Government's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) and technical support from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

Major findings

The quantitative findings of the Nauru FHSS were derived from a total sample of 148 women aged 15-64 of whom 131 were ever-partnered women. The study used two main reference periods to estimate prevalence of violence: lifetime violence and current violence. Lifetime violence refers to the violence experienced by a woman in her life, even if it only happened once. Current violence refers to the violence experienced by a woman in the 12 months preceding the interview.

The study used an expanded definition of partnership whereby the term "ever-partnered" refers to women who have had a relationship with a man regardless of whether they were married, therefore including women in cohabitating relationships, dating relationships, separated/divorced, or widowed.

The most relevant findings of the Nauru FHSS are:

Physical and/or sexual violence by partners

- Nearly half of ever-partnered women (48.1%) who participated in the survey experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a partner at least once in their lifetime and 22.1% experienced such violence in the 12 months preceding the interview.
- Nearly half of ever-partnered women (46.6%) who participated in the survey experienced physical partner violence at least once in their lifetime and 20.6% indicated experiencing such violence in the 12 months preceding the interview.
- The most commonly mentioned act of physical partner violence was being slapped or having something thrown at them (84.1%).
- Among ever-pregnant women who reported experiences of physical and/or sexual partner violence, 25.4% experienced physical violence in at least one pregnancy.
- One-fifth of ever-partnered women (20.6%) experienced sexual violence by a partner at least once in their lifetime and 9.9% said to experience such violence in the 12 months prior to the interview.
- The most commonly reported act of sexual partner violence was being coerced to have sex when she did not

want to because she was afraid of what her partner might do if she refused (30.2%).

Impact of partner violence on women's health and wellbeing

- Slightly more than half of the women who ever experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence (50.8%) were injured at least once as a result of partner violence.
- Almost 16% of women who experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence said they lost consciousness at least once due to the violence and almost 18% were hurt enough to need health care.

Abused women's reaction to partner violence

- Nearly 29% of women who experienced partner violence never disclosed the violence to anyone and those who did tell someone mostly confided in family and friends.
- About 68% of women who experienced partner violence never went to formal services or authorities, such as police or health centers, for help.
- Over 40% of women who experienced partner violence never left home despite the violence and those who did leave at least once mostly left because of the severity of the violence.

Recommendations

- Fully disseminate the findings of the study at the community level to raise awareness around the impact of VAW on women, children, and society at large.
- Provide comprehensive support to women who experience violence, including health, counseling, legal, and economic assistance.
- Develop medical guidelines and protocols, as well as training programs for health workers to improve counseling, referral, and data collection mechanisms.
- Strengthen the coordination between the health, justice, and other social systems to ensure adequate and timely response to violence against women.
- Implement child abuse prevention initiatives in early childhood education programs in order to break the taboo around sexual violence.
- Make the reporting of cases of child abuse compulsory throughout the health and education systems.
- Create training programs for teachers as well as counselors in schools to raise awareness and facilitate guidance on conflict resolution.
- Implement pre-marital counseling to introduce couples to the responsibilities and challenges of marriage, childcare, and family planning. This could be done through the new Department of Family and Community Services, which addresses child protection and overall family welfare.
- Appoint trained staff at the Department of Justice fully dedicated to assist VAW cases.
- Develop a comprehensive legal framework to better protect women and girls, including the reform of the Criminal Code to include VAW and the creation of a Family Law Bill.
- Engage civil society organizations with strong influence in the community, such as faith-based organizations, to raise awareness and create sensitization around gender equality and VAW.
- Expand the Self Help Ending Violence (SHED) program to include women and utilize it as a vehicle to address the intergenerational aspects of VAW, such as children witnessing violence and repeating the cycle in adulthood.
- Expand the Family Life Education curriculum to include age-appropriate VAW modules to raise awareness at the school level.
- Create Community Committees with trained community members to raise awareness on VAW, provide basic counseling (active listening), and refer cases to police and relevant social services.
- Identify individuals highly respected in the community, such as athletes, religious leaders, or those in public authority, to be agents of change and advocate for women's rights.
- Carry out an additional study with existing data on violence against women, including data collected by police and health centers.
- Conduct additional research to understand the reasons behind the high underreporting of violence against women and develop strategies to overcome such underreporting.
- Implement a similar comprehensive study on men who perpetrate violence against women to better understand male perceptions around gender roles and violence against women.

WALK LIFE AS ONE
WE NEED RAINBOWS
NOT RAMBOS
SUPPORT WHITE RIBBON

1. Introduction

The United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (1993) recognizes this concern and defines violence against women as "any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life."[1] According to the World Health Organization (WHO), on average, 30% of women in the world experience physical or sexual violence by a partner in their lifetime. At the same time, the 2000 Millennium Declaration acknowledged that the promotion of gender equality and empowerment for women is the key to achieving poverty eradication and sustainable development.[2] Therefore, it is critical to understand the prevalence, drivers, and consequences of VAW in order to better redress them.

The WHO was one of the first organizations to conduct a comprehensive study on VAW across countries from a public health perspective. This was the WHO Multi-country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence against Women and its methodology combines qualitative and quantitative research to produce reliable results that can be compared across countries. Importantly, its mixed-methods approach adheres to ethical and safety standards for research on VAW.[3]

In an effort to explore violence against women in Nauru and have some preliminary understanding of its characteristics and consequences, the Nauru Family Health and Support Study (FHSS) utilized a similar methodology to that of the WHO Multi-Country Study on a smaller sample of women. The FHSS thus provides limited yet sound qualitative results around VAW in the country with the purpose of informing future quantitative studies, as well as advocacy and awareness-raising initiatives. This qualitative report presents the main findings of the Nauru FHSS.

1.1. Geographic and demographic context

The Republic of Nauru is an island located in the South Pacific Ocean, Oceania. With a total land area of 21 square kilometers and a total population of 10,084 inhabitants (2011 est.), Nauru is the smallest island country in the world. Along with Banaba in Kiribati and Makatea in French Polynesia, Nauru is one of the only three great phosphate rock islands in the Pacific.

Nauru was colonized by Germany in 1888. After World War I, the country became part of the League of Nations Trust Territory administered by Australia, New Zealand, and the UK. During World War II, Nauru was occupied by Japanese troops. After World War II, Nauru became again part of the United Nations Trust Territory. The country gained independence on January 31, 1968.

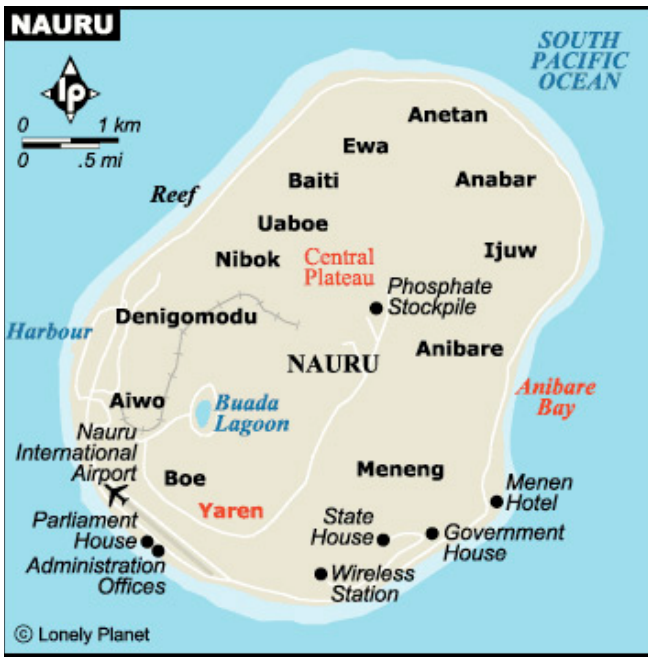
Nauru consists of a single island that comprises 15 districts: Yaren, Boe, Aiwo, Buada, Denigomodu, Nibok, Uaboe, Baitsi, Ewa, Anetan, Anabar, Ijuw, Anibare, Meneng, and Location (Figure 1.1). The country does not have a capital but an administrative center in Yaren in the south of the island. As per the 2011 Census, women account for 49% of the total population. The districts with the largest population size are Location and Meneng, with 15% and 14% of the total population respectively. The districts with the smallest population size are Ijuw and Anibare with 2% each (2011 Census).

[1] World Health Organization. (2013). Intimate partner and sexual violence against women. In Media Centre. Fact Sheet No 239.

[2] Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces. (2005). Women in an Insecure World: Violence against Women Facts, Figures and Analysis. Geneva: DCAF.

[3] Jansen, H. A. F. M. et al. (2012). National Study on Domestic Violence against Women in Tonga 2009. Nuku'alofa: Ma`a Fafine mo e Famili.

Figure 1.1. Map of Nauru[4]



Source: United Nations

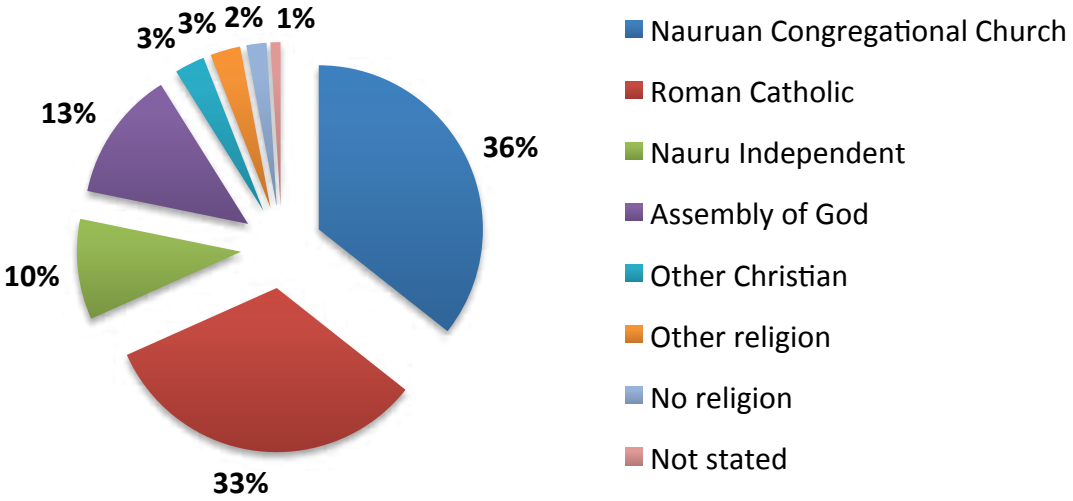
Nauru is predominantly a Christian country with 95% of the population affiliated to Christian denominations (2011 Census). The largest religious denomination is the Nauruan Congregational Church (36%) followed by Roman Catholics (33%). Other important religious groups include Assembly of God (13%) and the Nauru Independent Church (10%). Other Christian denominations present in the country include Seventh Day Adventist, Jehovah's Witness, and Baptist, and account for 3% of the population.

The main economic sectors are services and industry at 61% and 33% of the GDP respectively (2009 est.). The most important industries are phosphate mining, offshore banking, and coconut products. Accordingly, most of the labor force is employed in phosphate mining and exports of phosphates are the primary source of revenue of the country.[5] The Government of Nauru is, however, largely dependent on grant aid, especially from the Australian Government. In 2002, a memorandum of understanding (MOU) was agreed between the two countries on the establishment of a refugee-processing center, known as the Offshore Processing Center (OPC), in return for aid funds. The OPC has the purpose of "processing asylum seekers' international protection claims."[6] The OPC was ended in 2008 but re-opened in 2012. The agreement provides Nauru with an important source of income (approximately A$20 million per year) and has supplemented the government's budget at a time when essential services were under extreme stress.[7][8]

1.2. What is known on violence against women in Nauru?

The literature on violence against women in Nauru is limited, though existing information provides some understanding of the root causes and prevalence of such violence. This section presents a synopsis of the existing literature on gender-based violence in Nauru, including available VAW statistics, governmental policies, and plans related to VAW.

Figure 1.2. Population by religion, 2011 Census



[4] Map taken from the Republic of Nauru's Permanent Mission to the United Nations website.

[5] Central Intelligence Agency. (2014). Nauru. In The world factbook.

[6] Australian Government. (n/a). Bilateral Relations. In Nauru Country Brief.

[7] Asian Development Bank. (2007). Country Economic Report: Nauru.

[8] The OPC has been very controversial with human rights groups and multilateral organizations being highly critical of the conditions of refugees at the center. The UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) raised a series of concerns regarding the OPC in the report "UNHCR monitoring visit to the Republic of Nauru" published in October 2013.

Articles and reports on VAW in Nauru

a. **Nauru. A Situation Analysis of Children, Youth and Women (2005).**[9] This report provides a comprehensive overview of the condition of women and children in Nauru. The report highlights that although traditional Nauruan society was matrilineal, the status of women has been eroded. While there is little documentation of domestic violence against women and children, the general community perception is that such incidence is increasing with the deterioration of the country's economic situation. The report also indicates that despite there is a general perception that violence against women and children is widespread and increasing, few prosecutions have taken place.

b. **Ending Violence Against Women & Girls: Evidence, Data and Knowledge in the Pacific Island Countries (2010).**[10] This report provides a synopsis of existing literature and survey material on the nature and extent of gender-based violence in 15 Pacific Island countries, including Nauru. The report indicates that while little reliable data is available in Nauru on the prevalence of domestic violence, anecdotal evidence cited from the above UNICEF report[11] suggests domestic violence against women and children is increasing with the deterioration of the country's economic situation.

c. **Good Practices in Legislation on Violence against Women: A Pacific Islands Regional Perspective (2008).**[12] This paper provides an analysis of Pacific legislation on violence against women, specifically sexual assault and domestic violence legislation and family law, in nine Pacific countries including Nauru. The paper indicates that the use of customary reconciliation practices and village courts can allow perpetrators to avoid formal criminal charges. It also states that there has been minimal legislative change on domestic violence and no Pacific Island country had yet adopted comprehensive stand-alone legislation on it.

d. **Government of Nauru National Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Progress Report 1990-2011 (2012).**[13] This report provides an assessment of Nauru's human development progress in the context of the MDGs. Regarding violence against women, the report reveals that

[9] McMurray, Christine. (2005). Nauru. A Situation Analysis of Children, Youth and Women. Suva: UNICEF.

[10] UNIFEM Pacific Sub-Regional Office. (2010). Ending Violence against Women and Girls: Literature Review and Annotated Bibliography. Suva.

[11] McMurray, Christine (2005). Nauru. A Situation Analysis of Children, Youth and Women. Suva: UNICEF.

[12] Jalal, P. I. (2008). Good Practices in Legislation on Violence against Women: A Pacific Islands Regional Perspective. Vienna: United Nations Expert Group Meeting on Good Practices in Legislation on Violence against Women.

[13] UNDP. (2012). Government of Nauru National Millennium Development Goals Progress Report 1990-2011. Suva: UNDP Multi-Country Office.

domestic and sexual violence remains a serious issue in Nauru. The report also found that there is a lack of women representation in parliament and barriers to the economic empowerment of women.

e. **Nauru 2013 Human Rights Report (2013).**[14] This annual report provides information on internationally recognized human rights. The report identified some allegations of domestic violence, child abuse, and discrimination against women. The report also found that while the government kept no statistics on the incidence of physical or domestic abuse of women, there were credible reports from women's organizations that suggested such abuse occurred, often aggravated by alcohol use. Families typically reconciled issues of abuse informally.

f. **Pacific Prevention Of Domestic Violence Program (PPDVP) Activity Progress Report 2012-2013 (2013):**[15] The PPDVP provides various levels of support related to advice, training, and operation support on domestic violence to countries in the Pacific, including Nauru. This report provides an activities progress for 2012-2013. The report states that mentors have deployed to the country for regional workshops and training. The report also revealed that the Nauru Police has become very active in its work on family and domestic violence and there is strong interaction within the community.

g. **Asian Development Bank Country Economic Report, Nauru (2007).**[16] This country report reveals that violence is often associated with binge drinking. The country faces problems with alcohol consumption, with health department surveys showing that 50% of adult Nauruans engage in binge drinking. The incidence is said to have increased in recent years in association with high levels of unemployment in the country. Workers spend a high proportion of their budget on alcohol, with little left for other household items. Despite being banned, consumption of home-distilled alcohol has increased and has resulted in a number of deaths from alcohol poisoning.

Available statistics on VAW in Nauru

There are limited statistics on violence against women in Nauru. The National MDGs Progress Report (1990-2011) states that not only there is little documentation on domestic violence but also crime statistics are not disaggregated by gender. While the Nauru Bureau of Statistics reports on census, demographic and health surveys, and other vital statistics, statistics on domestic violence are not publicly available on its website.

The following are the available VAW statistics in Nauru:

- The UNICEF Situation Analysis of Children, Youth and Women report (2005) found that assaults, including severe assaults, accounted for 20.4% of all crime reports between July 2002 and June 2003. Indecent assault (females and males under age 17) and rape together accounted for only 1.1 percent of all crime reports in the same period (Nauru Police Department, 2004). The Department of Justice statistics for 2003 mentioned three prosecutions for rape and two prosecutions for incest in recent years (Department of Justice, 2004).

- Nauru included a VAW module in the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) for the first time in 2007. Nonetheless, little data was gathered given the high refusal rate (54%) to answer questions in this module. Of the 618 eligible women aged 15-49 who were eligible for the DHS interview, only 286 women responded to the VAW module. Relevant findings from this module include:[17] 7% of respondents reported having experienced sexual abuse; 15.7% reported ever having bruises because of husband's acts; 8.7% reported ever having sprains, dislocations, or burns as a result of partner violence; and 3.7% reported ever having broken bones, broken teeth, or other serious injuries.

- The Domestic Violence Unit, established by the Nauru Police Force in 2007, also collects limited data on VAW. Statistics for 2013 show that the most common crimes against women were common assaults (13 cases), bodily harms (6 cases), threats (6 cases), and indecent assaults (4 cases). Other reported crimes included 1 case of rape and 1 case of child abuse.[18]

As in the case of other Pacific Island countries, it is difficult to reliably estimate the level of domestic violence in Nauru due to the high level of underreporting and sensitivity around the issue. According to the Women's Affairs Department, the country's small population size and the lack of privacy in the communities seem to have created peer pressure and stigma against reporting.[19]

[14] U.S. Department of State. (2013). Nauru 2013 Human Rights Report.

[15] Pacific Prevention of Domestic Violence Programme. (2013). PPDVP Activity Progress Report 2012-2013.

[16] Asian Development Bank. (2007). Country Economic Report: Nauru.

[17] Nauru Statistics Office provided the tables with results from the 2007 VAW Module. Please note that percentages add up to 46% (response rate) and do not reflect proportions among those who responded. Source: Jansen, H. (30 Nov 2013). Detailed Technical Report on Nauru FHSS.

[18] Statistics provided by the FHSS National Coordinator in September 2014.

[19] Nauru Women's Affairs Department. Beijing + 20 Review Nauru Report.

Government agencies, policies, and initiatives related to VAW

a. **Nauru National Women's Policy (2014).**[20] The goal of the women's policy is to advance and improve the quality of women's lives in Nauru by ensuring that they have access to opportunities for equal participation and quality of life. The policy is supported by six goals related to women's participation in decision-making; elimination of all forms of violence against women; improved economic status of women; improved women's health services; improved and equitable participation of girls and women in all levels of education; and a strengthened National Women's Machinery and improved capacity of government departments to mainstream gender equality programs.

b. **Nauru Women's Affairs Office, National Plan of Action, Revised 2005-2015.**[21] The revised work plan addresses the ongoing implementation of Nauru's development goals for the advancement of women. The Woman's Affairs Department was mandated in the revised National Plan of Action to "advance and improve the quality of women's lives in Nauru." The Action Plan identifies 16 areas of concern regarding the advancement of women: women and health; education and training for women; violence against women; religion; human rights of women; women and decision-making; women and culture; women and the media; community/family; child (girl); good governance; women and the economy; women in agriculture and fisheries; women and the environment; youth; and women in sports.

c. **Nauru Sustainable Development Strategic Plan 2005-2025.**[22] In its policies for social inclusion/equity, Nauru's Sustainable Development Strategic Plan (SDSP) for 2005-2015 acknowledges that rates of teenage pregnancy and incidence of domestic violence are issues that need to be addressed. The document also indicates that while mechanisms are in place to combat violence, operations have been haphazard and dysfunctional. As such, the

[20] Nauru National Women's Policy 2014.

[21] Nauru Women's Affairs Office. National Plan of Action, Revised 2005-2015.

[22] Nauru Sustainable Development Strategy 2005-2015.

SDSP mentions the provision of significant assistance to build the skills of the Nauru Police Force. The SDSP also outlines short-, mid-, and long-term sector strategies for the advancement of women's rights, including strengthening the capacity of the Government's Women's Affairs Directorate and community women's groups, as well as establishing a Women's Centre, among others.

d. **Domestic Violence Unit, Nauru Police Department (2007).** Nauru established a Domestic Violence Unit (DVU) in 2007. The department handles all cases involving violence against women and children. This Unit also implements community education programs about gender-based violence in collaboration with community leaders. Together with Women's Affairs, the DVU also established a Safe House in 2008 to provide refuge to survivors of domestic violence. The Safe House provides counseling services and has sheltered more than 35 women and children since its establishment.

e. **Self Help Ending Violence (SHED).**[23] SHED is an intense 11-week training program under the Nauru National Women's Plan of Action that targets men to 'shed' their violent behavior and take responsibility for their violence. In addition to services for women, offering this training to the perpetrators will complement the other work already on the ground.

Human rights monitoring and reporting

Nauru is a party to the following human rights monitoring and reporting conventions:

a. **Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).**[24] Nauru acceded to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women on June 7, 2011. As a result, the Nauru Government is reviewing all its domestic laws, including the Criminal Code, to comply with international human rights standards. However, Nauru has yet to complete the CEDAW initial report.

b. **Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC).**[25] Nauru ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1994. However, there are reports indicating that the country has not yet reported to the Committee on the Rights of the Child to monitor progress.[26] Further, while the rights of children are protected by Nauru's legal system, enforcement is weak.

c. **Millennium Development Goals (2013).**[27] The 2013 Pacific Regional MDGs Tracking Report for Nauru revealed 'mixed' results for three goals: promote gender equality and empower women; reduce child mortality; and improve maternal health. A highlight of the gender equality MDG is that Nauru elected a woman to parliament. The last time a woman was elected to parliament was in the 1990s. The Pacific Open Working Group for Nauru emphasized the need to establish a clear work plan to guide the process of defining the goals, so that the country can remain focused on the implementation of the MDGs.

[23] Nauru Women's Affairs Department. Beijing + 20 Review Nauru Report.

[24] Ibid.

[25] McMurray, C. (2005). Nauru. A Situation Analysis of Children, Youth and Women. Suva: UNICEF.

[26] Child Rights International Network website: http://www.crin.org/en/library/publications/nauru-national-laws; and McMurray, C. (2005). Nauru. A Situation Analysis of Children, Youth and Women. Suva: UNICEF.

[27] Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat. (2013). 2013 Pacific Regional MGDs Tracking Report.

2. Research objectives and methodology

2.1. Objectives and organization of the study

The Nauru FHSS consisted of a quantitative component and a qualitative component. The quantitative component sought to estimate the prevalence of partner and non-partner violence against women in the country, along with the estimation of the consequences of such violence. The qualitative component aimed to complement the quantitative component by providing in-depth understanding and context to the quantitative findings. Through this approach, the study aimed to further contribute to the existing literature, statistics, and government efforts related to VAW.

The FHSS in Nauru was led by the Ministry of Home Affairs with the Women's Affairs Department as the implementing party and with support from the Ministry of Finance and Bureau of Statistics. The core research team comprised a National Research Coordinator, a member of the Women's Affairs Department, and a representative of the Bureau of Statistics. Members of the core research team are listed in Annex I.

A National Stakeholders Committee supported and oversaw the study. This committee consisted of members of the Nauru National Steering Committee on Domestic Violence, established in December 2011, to promote national action around domestic violence in the country. The FHSS National Stakeholders Committee included representatives of the Cabinet, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Education, Police, Bureau of Statistics, and nonprofit organizations such as women's groups.

The Nauru FHSS was implemented with financial support from the Australian Government and with technical support from the UNFPA.

2.2. Quantitative component

The quantitative component of the Nauru FHSS was based on the quantitative methodology of the WHO Multi-country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence Against Women. The Nauru FHSS differs from the WHO methodology in the target population used for the survey. The WHO Multi-country Study generally sampled women aged 15-49, while the Nauru FHSS sampled women aged 15-64 in selected districts.[28]

Sample design

The sampling strategy for the Nauru FHSS was developed by the Bureau of Statistics based on the 2011 Census. As of 2011, Nauru had approximately 1,500 households with women aged 15-64. Given that Bureau of Statistics was carrying out the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) at the same time as the FHSS, 540 eligible households included in the HIES sample were excluded from the FHSS sample. The sample also excluded households of foreigners, as most either did not speak Nauruan or English, or were on short contracts. Of the 991 remaining eligible households, the

[28] The FHSS Methodology Outline justified the use of this broader age group (15-64 years) on the following: "To include older women – while they more frequently have issues with recall bias – is nevertheless justified and strongly recommended, because we cannot ignore the experiences of older women in their homes. Moreover, recent research has shown that they commonly suffer from specific types of elder abuse. Further, the UN indicators refer to all women over 15 years. Recent studies elsewhere using the WHO methodology have also included women 50+ (e.g. New Zealand, Viet Nam, Turkey)." Taken from: Jansen, H. A. F. M. (2012). Outline for the Family Health and Safety Studies in the Pacific Region 2012/13. Suva: UNFPA Sub-regional Pacific Office, p. 9.

FHSS utilized a random sample of 500 eligible households (Figure 2.1). [29]

Figure 2.1. FHSS Sampling Frame, Nauru 2013

Total females aged 15-64	3,030
Total eligible households*	991
Total households in FHSS sample	500

* After excluding households in the HIES sample Based on the 2011 Census

The Nauru FHSS originally aimed at collecting a random sample representative of the total female population aged 15-64. However, due to a low response rate, the FHSS sample resulted in a reduced sample of eligible women in a small group of districts. The study became widely known in the community shortly after the fieldwork had commenced and this led to a high refusal rate. The quantitative findings of the study are therefore based on a convenience sample of women who were willing to participate in the study and it is thus not representative of all women aged 15-64 in Nauru. The findings derived from this sample, however, provide insightful preliminary information around VAW in the country and can also inform future nationally representative studies on VAW.

Household and female selection

The household selection was done at random using a skip pattern calculated by dividing the total number of eligible households by the sample size. The number of households by district was proportional to the eligible female population size in each district.[30] 'Household' included any people who live together and usually share food, regardless of whether they were related or not.

The selection of an eligible woman (aged 15-64) was also done at random by utilizing a list of random numbers prepared in advance.[31] Eligible women included women who lived in the household regardless of whether they were related to other household members or not. Therefore, visitors who had been staying at the household for at least four weeks and domestic servants who had been sleeping in the household for at least five nights a week were also considered eligible.

In contrast to other FHSSs in the Pacific Region, the interview process for selected households and females was done separately in Nauru. In other countries, the interview with the selected woman was usually conducted immediately after the household interview. In Nauru, a two-stage interview process was used whereby household members were interviewed first to collect information about all women living in the household. Eligible women were randomized afterwards and selected women were later invited to the Safe House to participate in the women's questionnaire.[32] Annex 2 presents a detailed description of the household and female selection as well as the two-stage interview process.

Questionnaire

The Nauru FHSS utilized version 10 of the WHO Multi-country Study questionnaire with adaptations to the Nauruan context. The final questionnaire was translated into Nauruan and printed only after the finalization of the pilot. Each interviewer had a version in Nauruan but answers were recorded in the English version.[33]

The questionnaire consisted of an administration form, a household selection form, a household questionnaire, a women's questionnaire, and a reference sheet. The women's questionnaire included an individual consent form and 12 sections. Annex 3 includes the English version of the questionnaire and Annex 4 presents the most relevant differences between Nauru's questionnaire and the WHO generic questionnaire.

Operational definitions of VAW

The Nauru FHSS adopted the definition of intimate partner violence used by the WHO Multi-country Study: the violence experienced by a woman by a current or former intimate partner, whether cohabiting or not, that includes acts of physical, sexual, and emotional abuse. The study also looked at economic violence, partner's controlling behavior, and child sexual abuse.[34]

Partnership definition

The study used an expanded definition of partnership whereby the term "ever-partnered" refers to women who have had a relationship with a man regardless of whether they were married. The definition thus includes women in cohabitating relationships, dating relationships, separated/divorced, or widowed.

[29] Source: Ramrakha Detenamo, Bureau of Statistics, "Steps for selecting sample for the Family Health and Support Study (FHSS)" dated August 16, 2013, and Jansen, H. (30 November 2013). Detailed Technical Report on Nauru FHSS.

[30] Ramrakha Detenamo, Bureau of Statistics, "Steps for selecting sample for the Family Health and Support Study (FHSS)" dated August 16, 2013.

[31] Jansen, H. (30 November 2013). Detailed Technical Report on Nauru FHSS. Provided by UNFPA PSRO.

[32] Ibid.

[33] Ibid.

[34] Jansen, H. A. F. M. et al. (2012). National Study on Domestic Violence against Women in Tonga 2009. Nuku'alofa: Ma`a Fafine mo e Famili.

Reference periods

The study also used two different timeframes to measure violence against women: lifetime and current violence. Lifetime violence refers to whether the respondent ever experienced violence. Current violence refers to whether the respondent experienced violence in the 12 months preceding the interview.

Fieldworkers' selection and training[35]

Given the small size of the country and that community members know each other, a standard recruitment procedure through public advertisement was not desirable. As an alternative approach, the National Research Coordinator selected candidates for the positions of fieldworkers from among women who had been previously involved in activities of the Department of Women's Affairs. Due to the sensitive nature of the survey, only female candidates were considered.

The training lasted three weeks and took place at the premises of the Women's Affairs Department. The training was carried out in August 2013 and included 12 fieldworkers: 8 field interviewers, 2 field supervisors, and 2 data entry staff. Members of the Women's Affairs Department also participated in selected sessions of the training.

The training closely followed the WHO training manuals and included activities such as gender and violence sensitization, interview techniques, discussion of the questionnaire using the WHO question-by-question manual, and role playing. Close attention was also given to confidentiality given that most people in the island know each other.

The pilot took place during the third week of training and was followed by a debriefing session to discuss interviewers' experiences, go over enumeration issues, and clarify any final questions. All people involved in the study had to sign a confidentiality agreement during the first day of the training.

Fieldwork[36]

To minimize sample loss and given that the use of a central venue facilitated close supervision and ongoing training, it was decided to consider the results of the 25 pilot interviews as part of the official results. Therefore, the fieldwork started during the third week of training. The team first spent 2.5 days doing the household listing in three adjacent districts with approximately 110 households. On the fourth day, field interviewers began interviews with selected women to avoid having a large gap between learning about the questionnaire and conducting the interview. Once invited, interviewees either reached the central venue on their own or were picked up.

[35] Jansen, H. (30 November 2013). Detailed Technical Report on Nauru FHSS. Provided by UNFPA PSRO.

[36] Ibid.

The same process was followed district after district until the sample was completed. The National Research Coordinator prepared brochures with a popular incentive (shopping coupon) to motivate participation. This incentive is commonly used in household surveys in Nauru, such as in the HIES. The fieldwork took approximately two months and was completed in October 2013.

Ethical and safety considerations[37]

The ethical and safety recommendations developed for the WHO multi-country study were discussed during training and closely followed throughout the implementation of the study. The most relevant ethical and safety measures adopted include:

Safe name: The study used a safe name, 'Family Health and Support Study', that did not make evident the nature of the interview. This safe name enabled respondents to explain the survey to others in a safe manner. This explanation also helped field interviewers to describe the survey to the community or household members.

Informed consent: The informed consent was covered in the invitation letter and also reiterated when the respondent and interviewer were alone. Interviewees were informed that they had been selected along with other 500 women in Nauru; that interviewers had received special training and took an oath of confidentiality; and that results would help to develop programs for women and their families.

Confidentiality: On the first day of the training, all staff signed a confidentiality agreement as part of their work contract. They also played roles during training on how to explain to husbands and friends the topic of the survey without revealing its true nature. Conducting interviews in a private setting rather than in crowded dwellings was another measure aimed at further ensuring confidentiality. In addition to the confidentiality agreement, field staff took an official oath of confidentiality immediately after the training and before starting the fieldwork.

Safety and support for interviewers: Interviews were conducted during the day. Since interviews were done at a central private location, risks for interviewers were much less compared to similar surveys conducted in other countries. The counselor of the Safe House was available to provide support and counseling services to field interviewers, when needed.

Support for respondents: A small card with the contact information for services (health, education, legal, etc.) was prepared and given to every respondent at the end of the interview. In addition to the card, professional support was available on a case-to-case basis to respondents as needed. Respondents who needed immediate counseling were referred to the counselor at the Safe House.

Interviewers were also instructed to inform their supervisor about the following specific cases: a) respondents with suicidal thought in past four weeks; b) respondents who asked for help; c) when a household or woman refused to complete interview; and d) when current child abuse was reported.

Quality control mechanisms[38]

The Nauru FHSS included the following quality control measures: immediate review of questionnaires, as well as revision of monitoring sheets per interviewer and per district. Individual interviewers were also monitored for refusal and disclosure rates. Where inconsistent or incomplete information was identified, interviewers were instructed to return to the household to verify the information and/or to complete missing sections.

Despite these safety and quality measures, it was challenging to maintain full confidentiality. Early on during the fieldwork, there was an incident of a woman who knew of the survey through her mother's work and told another woman in her house not to participate as "there were dangerous questions". Although this specific incident was managed in a timely manner to avoid the spread of rumors about the study, it is believed that similar situations continued to happen throughout the completion of the fieldwork. Specifically, the research team believed that interviewed women spoke to other women in the community about the nature of the survey and this resulted in selected women refusing to participate or their husbands/partners preventing them from participating. The two-stage interview process may have contributed to this by raising curiosity among community members and leading some to inquire with interviewees what the survey was about. This reaction to questions around VAW was not new in Nauru, as the VAW module of the DHS also had a low response rate.

Data processing and analysis

The data were entered using the Census and Survey Processing System (CSPro). An international consultant with expertise in data entry with CsPro traveled to the country to support the set-up of the data entry system and the training of data entry staff. The analysis of the data was conducted using the statistical software Stata. Before the analysis started, the International Data Analyst built a household socioeconomic index. Annex 5 includes detailed information regarding the creation of this index.

[37] Ibid.

[38] Ibid.

2.3. Qualitative component

The Nauru FHSS included a number of qualitative methods to complement and contextualize the findings of the quantitative component. Qualitative data were particularly important to understand the cultural beliefs and practices around gender roles and VAW. These qualitative methods included in-depth interviews with women who reported experiences of partner violence in the survey, focus groups with key informants, focus groups with youth, and a literature review on VAW in the country.

The in-depth interviews with abused women aimed to collect complementary information about partner violence to contextualize the findings from the quantitative survey. These questions were asked to 25 women who reported experiences of partner violence in the FHSS questionnaire. For these interviews, the country research team only reached out to women who indicated in the survey that they could be contacted after the survey for further inquiries. As in the case of the survey, these interviews were organized outside of the women's household and in a safe location to ensure privacy.

Focus groups with key informant interviews sought to gain further understanding of coping mechanisms and services available to victims, as well as perceived causes of VAW in their communities. Key informants included representatives of news media, family and community services, local leadership, counseling services, health services, women's council, and other important organizations in the country.

Focus groups with youth aimed at collecting further information about young women's and men's attitudes towards gender roles, physical and sexual partner violence, and child sexual abuse. To explore such perceptions, the research team utilized a number of case stories and asked participants questions on perceived causes, consequences, and possible solutions. A total of four focus groups were implemented: two with female participants and two with male participants.

Annex 6 includes the different qualitative instruments used for the qualitative component.

3. Response rate and description of the survey sample

This section provides a description of the sample of respondents, the response rate, and the extent to which the characteristics of the respondents in the FHSS sample differ from the real population of women aged 15-64 in Nauru.

3.1. Response rates

The FHSS visited a total of 500 households of which 424 were eligible households—i.e., not vacant, destroyed, not found, or households with inhabitants who did not speak Nauruan or English. Of the 424 eligible households, 386 households agreed to participate in the household interview, resulting in 91% response rate at the household level. Only one of these 386 households did not have an eligible woman (Table 3.1).

Of the total 385 households with eligible women, 148 women agreed to participate in the interview, resulting in a response rate of 38.4%. In terms of incomplete interviews, most were refused interviews by the selected woman (58.4%) followed by women who were not at home at the time of the visit(s) (1.8%), and women who agreed to be interviewed but later decided not to continue with the interview (1.3%) (Table 3.1).

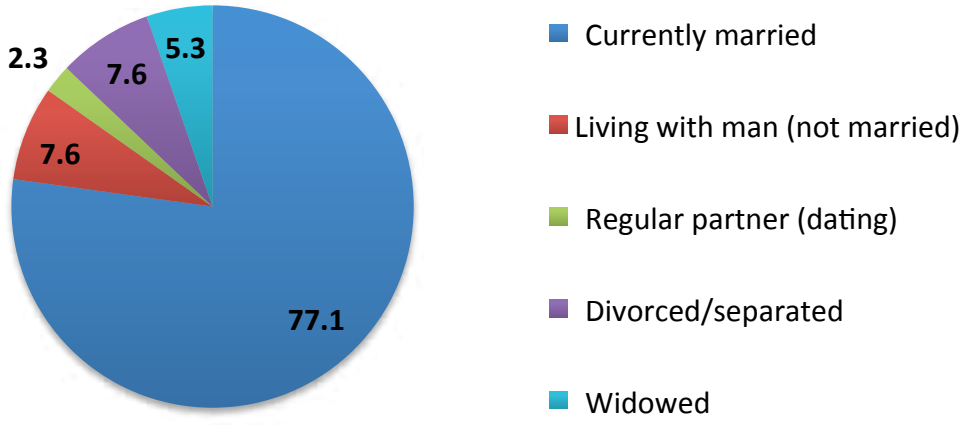
Given the high refusal rate and the small sample size, it was decided not to apply weights to the analysis.[39] As such, the findings presented in this report are unweighted unless otherwise noted.

3.2. Description of respondents in the sample

Among the total 148 respondents, 131 were women reported ever having a partner (88.5%) and the remaining 17 were never partnered women (11.5%) (Table 3.2). Among the 131 ever-partnered women, 77.1% were married at the time of the interview, 7.6% were cohabitating with a man but not married, 7.6% were divorced or separated, 5.3% were widowed, and 2.3% were in a dating relationship (Figure 3.1).

Most respondents were between the ages of 25 and 44 (60.7%): 18.9% of all women were aged 35-39, 16.2% were aged 40-44, 12.8% were aged 30-34, and 12.8% were aged 25-29 (Table 3.2). The age groups with the lowest representation in the sample were women aged 15-19 (6.1%) and women aged 55 and above (6%).

Figure 3.1. Partnership status among ever-partnered women, Nauru 2013



[39] This decision was consulted with and endorsed by the members of the Technical Review Committee.

Nearly 90% of all respondents were Christian, the largest proportion being Roman Catholic (36.5%), Nauruan Congregational (33.8%), Nauruan Independent (8.8%), and other Christian denominations (10.8%). Almost 9% of respondents reported to profess other religions, such as Buddhism. The remaining 1.4% indicated not having a religion (Table 3.2).

In terms of socioeconomic status, the Nauru FHSS included a series of questions on household asset ownership that were used to proxy household socioeconomic status by developing an asset index (Annex 5). Based on this asset index, a large segment of respondents were of low (32.6%) and medium socioeconomic status (38.1%). About 29% of respondents were of high socioeconomic status (Table 3.2).

3.3. Representativeness of the sample

In order to determine the extent to which the Nauru FHSS sample reflects the true population of females aged 15-64 in the country, the study compared the socio-demographic characteristics of respondents—i.e., partnership status and age—with those of the real population. To this purpose, 2011 census data were utilized.

In terms of partnership status, there are important differences between the study sample and the true population of women aged 15-64. The census data show that 33% of women had never had a partner and 49.9% were currently married (Table 3.3). In the FHSS sample, 11.5% of respondents had never had a partner and 68.2% indicated being married at the time of the interview. The census data show that 2.9% of women were divorced or separated and the FHSS sample contains 6.8% of women who said to be divorced or separated at the time of the interview.

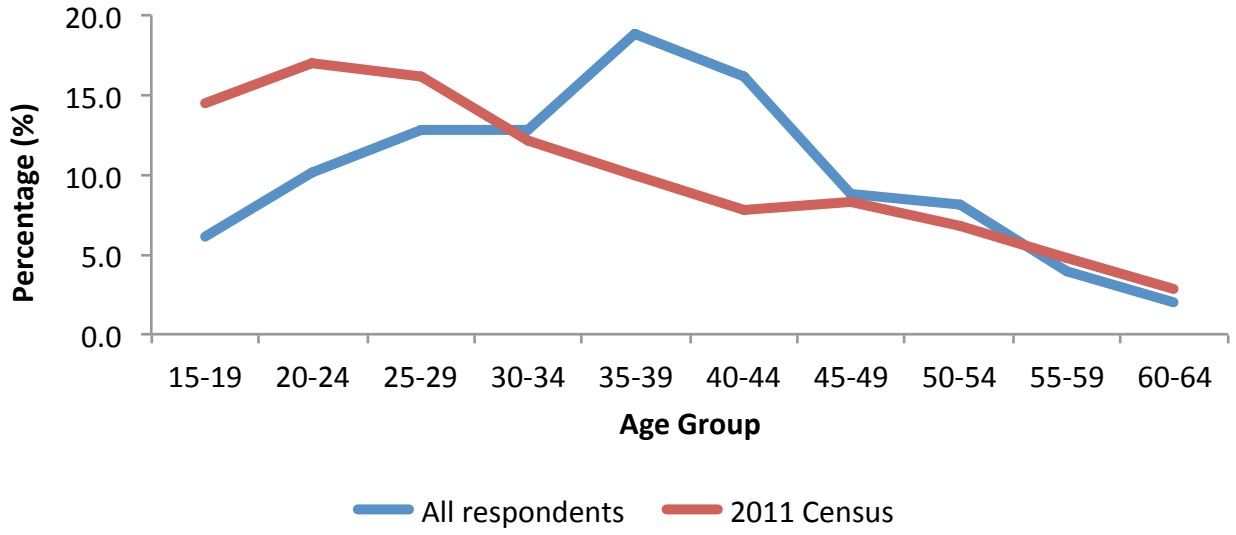
Across age categories, Figure 3.2 shows a similar proportion of women in the older age groups (45-64) in the FHSS sample as well as in the census figures. However, there is a larger proportion of women in the middle age groups (30-45) and a smaller proportion of women in the youngest age group (15-29). In this sense, younger women (aged 15-29) are considerably underrepresented while middle age women (30-45) are overrepresented in the FHSS sample. This may be due in part to the sampling strategy used in the FHSS whereby only one woman per household is interviewed for safety reasons.[40] Nonetheless, this disproportion is most likely due to the high refusal rate.

3.4. Effect of selection probability and participation bias on findings

The sampling strategy of the Nauru FHSS, in which only one woman among all eligible women in the household is selected for the interview, may create biases in the estimation of results. As explained in section 3.3, there are important differences across socio-demographic characteristics between the FHSS sample and the true female population aged 15-64.

Although there are other possible sources of bias in the results, the most important cause of bias in the Nauru FHSS is the low response rate. As explained earlier, the study became widely known in the community before the fieldwork was finalized and this led to a high refusal rate of 62%. Therefore, the findings of the Nauru FHSS are only representative of the women who were willing to participate in the survey and not

Figure 3.2. Age distribution among all respondents, Nauru 2013



[40] Women in households with fewer eligible women were likely to be overrepresented because of a higher probability of being selected. This consequently affects the age distribution of respondents, as younger women are more likely to live in households where there are other females in the eligible age group (e.g., mother or sisters). In contrast, women in the older age groups are likely to have, on average, fewer eligible women in the household (e.g., mother is too old or daughters no longer live in the household).

of the entire population. It is difficult to know how this bias affected the estimated prevalence of violence. Women who experienced intimate partner violence may have been more reluctant to participate in the survey due to shame or fear of reprisals. If this were the case, the results of the study would underestimate the true prevalence of violence. Although less likely, it is also possible that women who experienced violence might be more interested than non-abused women in participating in the survey and having the opportunity to tell their stories. If this happened, the results would overestimate the prevalence of violence.

The findings derived from this exploratory study, however, provide insightful information for some preliminary understanding of VAW in the country and serve as a limited evidence base to awareness raising campaigns. This exploratory study also provides important lessons for future quantitative studies on VAW in Nauru.

RESULTS

The next chapters primarily present the results of the quantitative component of the study. This section also incorporates qualitative results, where relevant, to add insight, complement, or provide context to the quantitative results. As explained earlier, the quantitative findings of the study were drawn from a small convenience sample of eligible women and, as such, they should not be generalized to the total eligible female population in Nauru.

Chapter 4 presents findings on the patterns and scope of violence by partners. Chapter 5 describes results on violence against women by perpetrators other than non-partners. Chapter 6 discusses women's attitudes and perceptions about gender roles and violence against women. Chapter 7 presents results on the association of partner violence with women's health and wellbeing. Chapter 8 presents findings on the reaction of women who have been abused by partners. Lastly, Chapters 9 and 10 present final discussions, conclusions, and recommendations.

A significant amount of detailed information collected through the survey is presented in tables in Annex 7. While many crucial findings are highlighted in the report, readers are advised to refer to the tables for more details.

Qualitative findings are inserted throughout in shaded boxes, as relevant.

Summary of Findings

The quantitative findings of the Nauru FHSS were derived from a total of 148 women aged 15-64 of which 131 were ever-partnered women. Most findings on violence by partners (i.e., characteristics, perceived triggers, consequences, etc.) were drawn from a subpopulation of 63 women who reported ever experiencing physical and/or sexual partner violence. Other findings related to violence against women by perpetrators other than partners or around attitudes towards gender roles and VAW were derived from the total sample of respondents.

The most relevant findings of the FHSS are:

- Nearly half of ever-partnered women (48.1%) who participated in the survey experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence by a partner at least once in their lifetime and 22.1% experienced such violence in the 12 months preceding the interview.
- Nearly half of ever-partnered women (46.6%) experienced physical violence by a partner at least once in their lifetime and 20.6% indicated experiencing physical partner violence in the 12 months preceding the interview.
- Among ever-pregnant women who reported experiences of physical and/or sexual partner violence, 25.4% experienced physical violence in at least one pregnancy.
- The most commonly mentioned act of physical partner violence was being slapped or having something thrown at them (84.1%).
- One-fifth of ever-partnered women (20.1%) experienced sexual violence by a partner at least once in their lifetime and 9.9% experienced such violence in the 12 months prior to the interview.
- Among ever-partnered women who experienced partner violence, the most commonly reported act of sexual partner violence was having sex when she did not want to because she was afraid of what her partner might do if she refused (30.2%).
- Among women who experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence, the majority experienced physical partner violence only (57.1%), followed by abused women who experienced both physical and sexual partner violence (39.7%). A small proportion of abused women experienced sexual partner violence only (3.2%).

- 30.4% of all women who participated in the survey experienced sexual abuse in childhood and the most commonly reported perpetrators were male family members.
- Slightly over half of the women who ever experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence (50.8%) reported ever being injured as a result of partner violence.
- Almost 16% of women who experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence said they lost consciousness at least once due to the violence.
- More than 17% of women who experienced partner violence were ever hurt enough to need health care.
- Nearly 29% of women never disclosed the violence to anyone and those who did tell someone mostly confided in family and friends.
- About 68% of women who experienced partner violence never went to formal services or authorities, such as police or health centers, for help.
- Over 40% of women who experienced partner violence never left home despite the violence and those who did leave at least once mostly left because of the severity of the violence.

4. Violence against women by husbands or partners

This section presents results on the prevalence of different forms of violence against women by a male partner, including physical, sexual, and economic abuse, as well as partners' controlling behaviors. For the most part, the results presented in this chapter correspond to 63 ever-partnered women who reported experiences of physical and/or sexual partner violence. In fewer cases, results were derived from the total sample of ever-partnered women. Therefore, readers are advised to carefully note the subsample of ever-partnered women used to draw specific findings for proper result interpretation.

In general, the results were derived from among ever-partnered women, as only ever-partnered women were asked about partner violence. The study used the term 'ever-partnered', rather than 'ever-married', because this group includes women who are currently or formerly cohabiting or dating a man without being married.

4.1. Physical violence by partners

Nearly half of ever-partnered women (46.6%) reported having experienced physical violence by a partner at least once in their lifetime and 20.6% indicated experiencing physical partner violence in the 12 months preceding the interview (Table 3.4). Among ever-pregnant women who reported experiences of physical and/or sexual partner violence, one-forth (25.4%) said they experienced physical violence in at least one pregnancy.

The most commonly mentioned act of physical violence by partners, as reported by women who ever experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence, was being slapped or having something thrown at them (84.1%) (Figure 4.1, Table 4.2). The next most reported acts of physical partner violence were being pushed or shoved (68.2%) and being hit with a fist or something else (58.7%).

Women who reported experiences of partner violence in the survey and participated in in-depths interviews provided examples of these acts of physical partner violence: "...pulling my hair and dragging me on the floor, then it goes on and on with the beatings (and) kicking." Another interviewee explained: "At one incident, (I) had severe bruises on my face...at that time there was no Safe House." Another woman shared: "He hits me or throw things at me."

Figure 4.1. Acts of physical partner violence as reported by women who experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence (N=63), Nauru 2013

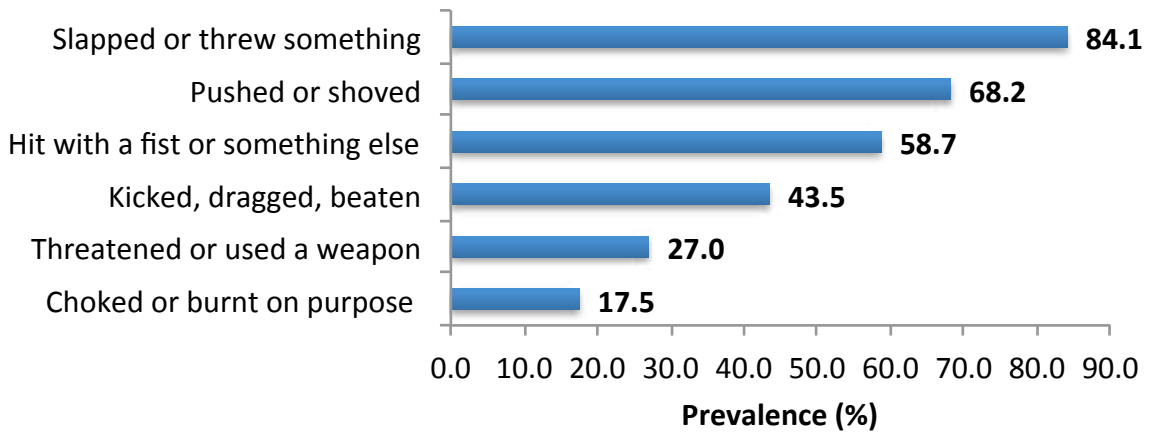
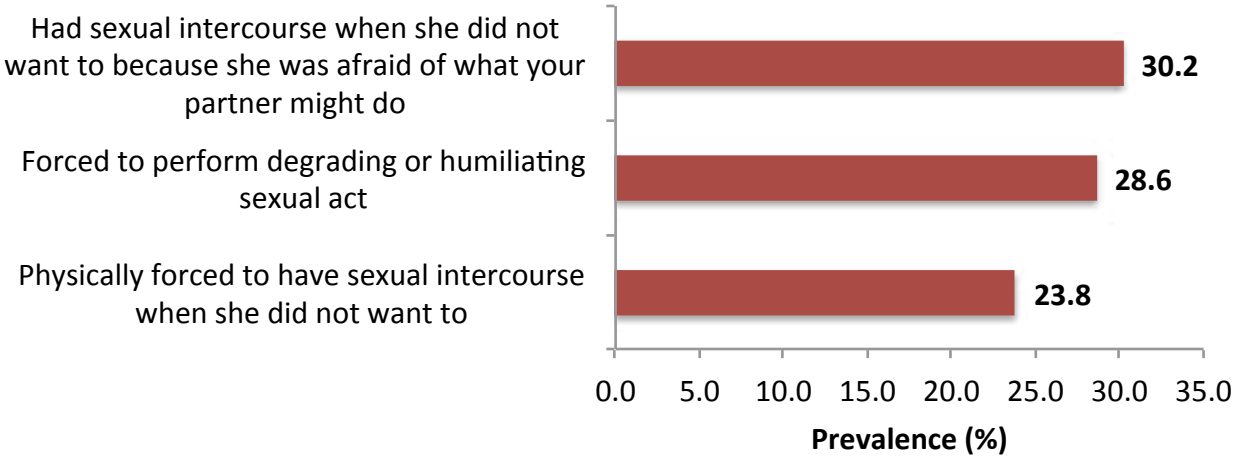


Figure 4.2. Acts of sexual partner violence as reported by women who experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence (N=63), Nauru 2013



4.2. Sexual violence by partners

One-fifth of ever-partnered women (20.1%) reported experiencing sexual violence by a partner at least once in their lifetime and 9.9% said they had experienced sexual partner violence in the 12 months preceding the interview (Table 3.4).

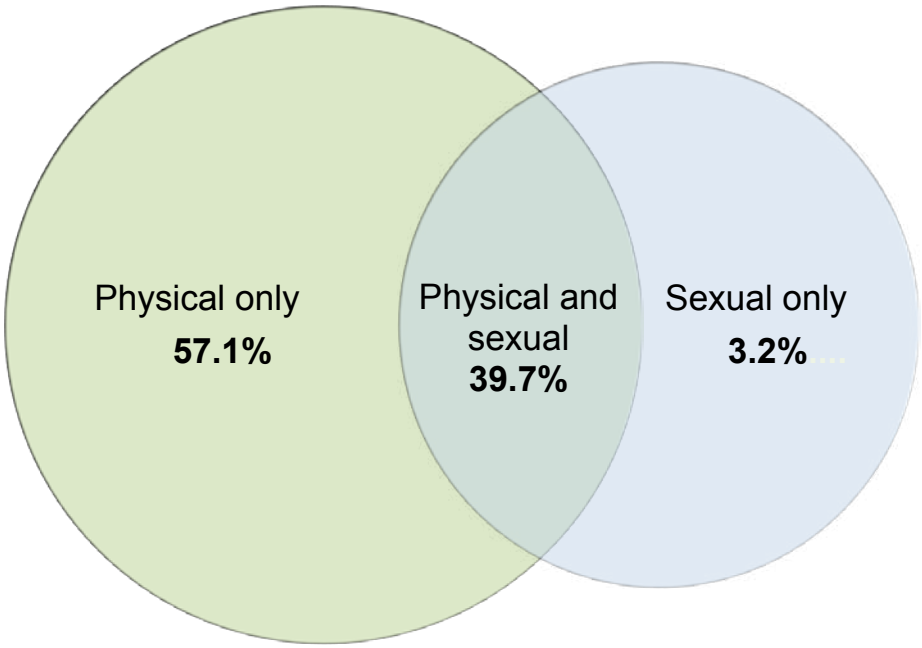
Among ever-partnered women who experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence, the most commonly reported act of sexual partner violence was having sexual intercourse when she did not want because she was afraid of what her husband/partner might do if she refused (30.2%) (Figure 4.2, Table 4.7). The second most commonly reported act of sexual partner violence was being forced to perform sexual acts that she found degrading or humiliating (28.6%).

4.3. Overlap of physical and sexual partner violence

Nearly half of ever-partnered women (48.1%) reported having experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence by a partner at least once in their lifetime and 22.1% reported experiences of physical and/or sexual partner violence in the 12 months preceding the interview (Table 3.4).

Among women who experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence, the majority of abused women indicated experiencing physical partner violence only (57.1%), followed by abused women who experienced both physical and sexual partner violence (39.7%) (Table 5.10). The least commonly reported type of partner violence was sexual partner violence only (3.2%).

Figure 4.3. Overlap of physical and sexual partner violence among women who experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence (N=63), Nauru 2013.



4.4. Controlling behaviors

The survey included questions on partner's controlling behaviors as this is often considered a risk factor for experiencing partner violence. Specifically, women were asked about the following behaviors: partner prevents her from seeing friends; partner tries to restrict contact with her family; partner insists of knowing where she is at all times; partner gets angry if she speaks with other men; partner is often suspicious that she is unfaithful; she needs to ask permission from partner before seeking health care; and partner refuses to give her money for household expenses but has money for other purposes.

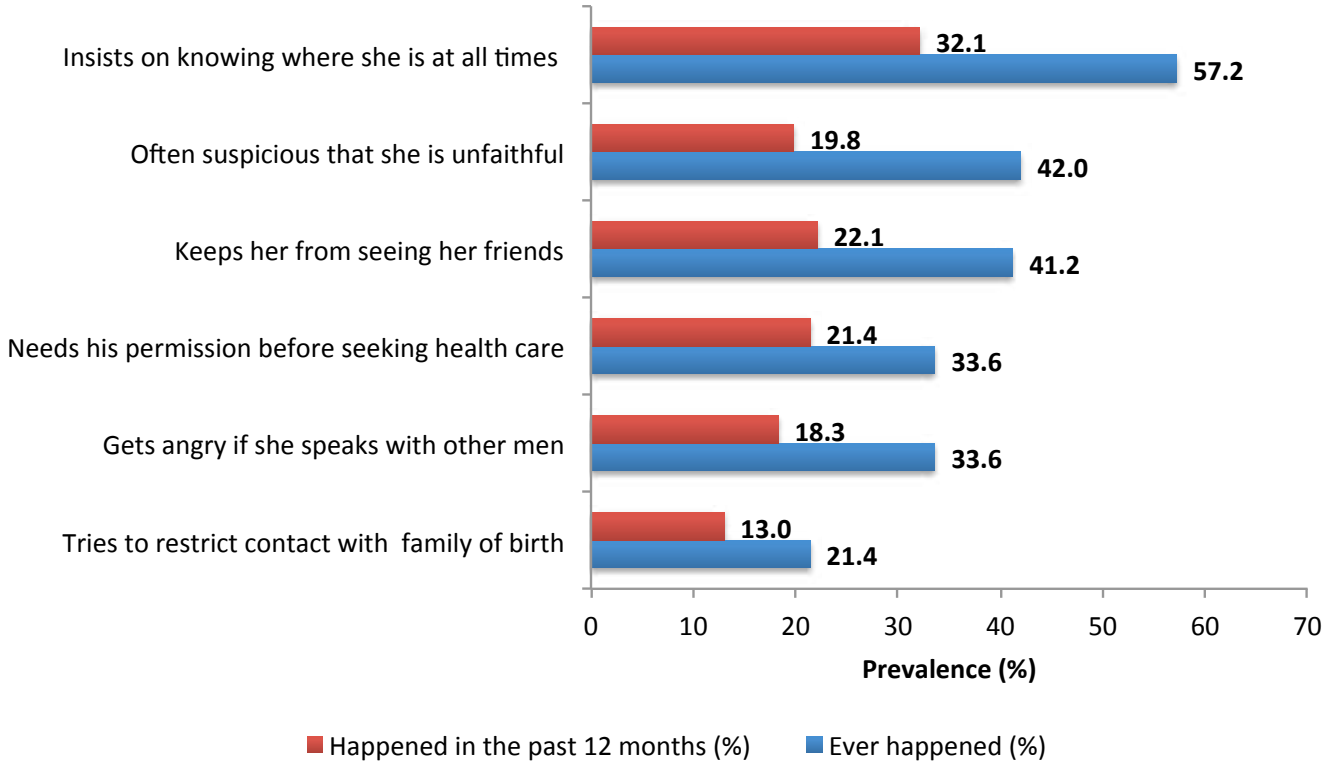
The most commonly reported act of controlling behavior by partners was insisting on knowing where she is at all times (57.2%) (Figure 4.4, Tables 4.11a and 4.11b). The next most common acts of controlling behavior were partner being always suspicious that she is unfaithful (42%) and keeping her from seeing her friends (41.2%).

4.7. Economic abuse by partners

The study collected information on partner economic violence and specifically asked women whether partners took their earnings or savings against their will and whether partners refused to give them money for household expenses regardless of the money being available for other things. For the purpose of this analysis, if the partner did at least one of these two acts, the respondent was considered as economically abused.[41]

Approximately 18% of ever-partnered women reported experiencing at least one act of economic abuse by a partner (Table 4.12). Between the two acts of economic abuse assessed, the most commonly reported act was partner refusing to give her money for household expenses even though there was money for other things (15.3%). Almost 8% of ever-partnered women said their partner took away what she earned or saved at least once.

Figure 4.4. Partner's controlling behaviors as reported by ever-partnered women (N=131), Nauru 2013



[41] Readers should be cautious about interpreting these results, as there are other forms of economic abuse that were not measured in this survey.

Make a choice
Raise your voice

5. Violence against women by others (non-partners)

Although the FHSS primarily focused on violence against women by intimate partners, the study also explored women's experiences of violence by perpetrators other than a partner, hereafter referred to as 'non-partners'. Specifically, this chapter focuses on experiences of sexual violence by non-partners since and before the age of 15 (i.e., child sexual abuse).

Non-partner perpetrators could be either male or female. Questions on violence by non-partners were asked to all interviewed women, regardless of whether they were ever partnered or not. Exploring violence by non-partners allowed the study to determine how important partner violence is in comparison to other experiences of interpersonal violence in a woman's life.

5.1. Sexual violence by non-partners since age 15

Non-partner sexual violence since the age of 15 was measured by asking respondents whether they had ever been forced to have sex or had to perform a sexual act when they did not want to by anyone other than an intimate partner.

Slightly over 47% of women who participated in the survey experienced sexual abuse by a non-partner since age 15 and 12.2% experienced such violence in the 12 months preceding the interview (Table 5.3). The most common act of sexual abuse by non-partners was attempted intercourse or other unwanted sexual abuse act (41.4%), followed by women who experienced forced intercourse (24.3%).

5.1. Sexual abuse in childhood before age 15

The FHSS explored sexual violence in childhood by asking women whether anyone had ever touched them sexually or made them do something sexual that they did not want to do before the age of 15. Because this topic is highly sensitive, two different approaches were used. First, women were asked directly as part of the interview. Second, respondents were handed a face card at the end of the interview with the picture of a sad face for "yes" answers (i.e., yes if they did experience sexual abuse in childhood) and a happy face for "no" answers. Respondents were given the face card to be filled out in private and placed in an envelope. Figure 5.1 shows a sample of a face card.

Figure 5.1. Face card for reporting child sexual abuse

Over 30% of women who participated in the survey reported sexual abuse in childhood either during the interview or through the face card (Table 5.5). As expected, the face card method revealed a higher proportion of women who experienced child sexual abuse (22.3%) than the face-to-face question (16.9%).

Women who reported sexual abuse in childhood through the face-to-face interview were also asked at what age the abuse happened for the first time. In most cases, the abuse happened between the ages of 5 and 14: 11.5% experienced sexual abuse for the first time at ages 10-14 and 4.7% experienced it at ages 5-9 (Table 5.5). The most commonly mentioned perpetrators were male family members (12.2%) and non-relative males (5.4%) (Table 5.5).

GOD'S WILL FIRST
LOVE
is OF
Many
colours
and
cultures
Solomon
Kiribati
Fiji
Australia
Nauru

6. Attitudes and perceptions about gender and partner violence

This chapter explores the perceptions of respondents regarding gender roles and their attitudes towards violence against women. The survey asked women about circumstances under which they believed it is acceptable for a husband or partner to physically harm the woman and under which a woman may refuse sex with her partner. Because the study was interested in understanding attitudes and perceptions towards gender regardless of women's partnership status or experiences with violence, these questions were asked to all interviewed women.

6.1. Women's attitudes towards gender roles and violence

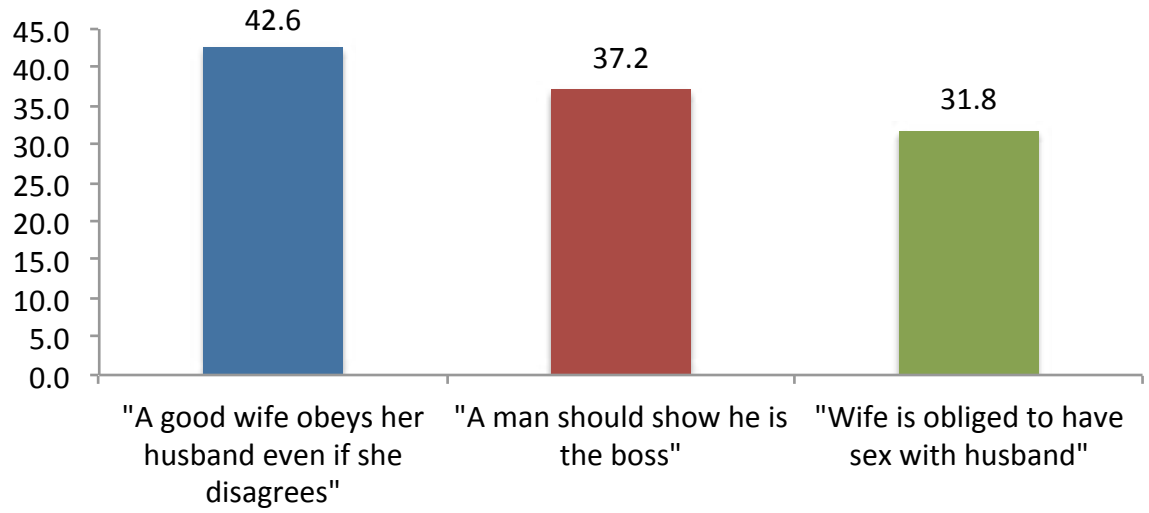
Women's attitudes towards gender roles

Nearly 43% of all respondents in Nauru agreed with the statement "a good wife obeys her husband even if she disagrees" (Figure 6.1, Table 6.1). The second statement with which women agreed the most was "a man should show he is the boss" (37.2%) and the third one was "a wife is obligated to have sex with her husband" (31.8%).

Women's attitudes towards physical partner violence

In order to explore women's perceptions around physical violence against women, respondents were given a series of statements on situations when physical violence by a partner can be acceptable. Specifically, women were given the following statements: housework is not complete; wife disobeys her husband; wife refuses to have sex with her husband; wife asks husband about girlfriends; husband suspects wife is unfaithful; and husband finds out that wife is unfaithful.

Figure 6.1. Women's perceptions towards power relations between women and men among all interviewed women (N=148), Nauru 2013



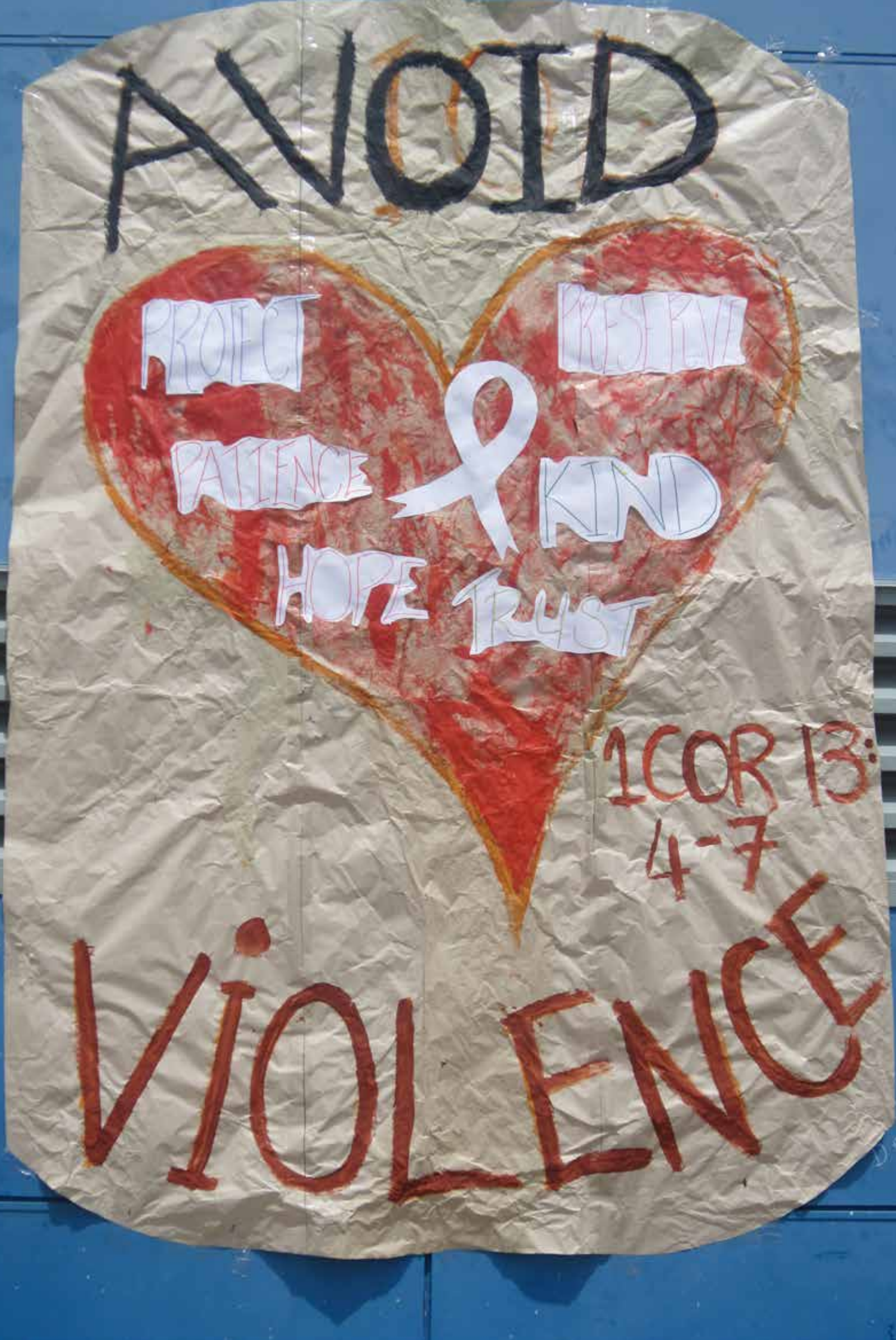
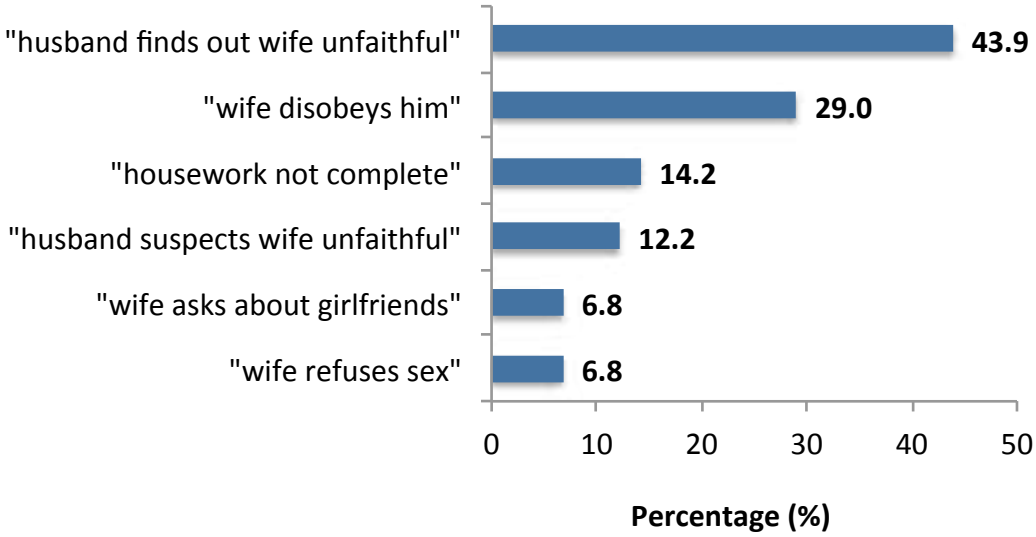

AVOID
PROTECT
PRESERVE
PATIENCE
KIND
HOPE
TRUST
1COR 13:
4-7
VIOLENCE

Figure 6.2. Women's perception on when physical violence by a partner may be justified, among all interviewed women (N=148), Nauru 2013



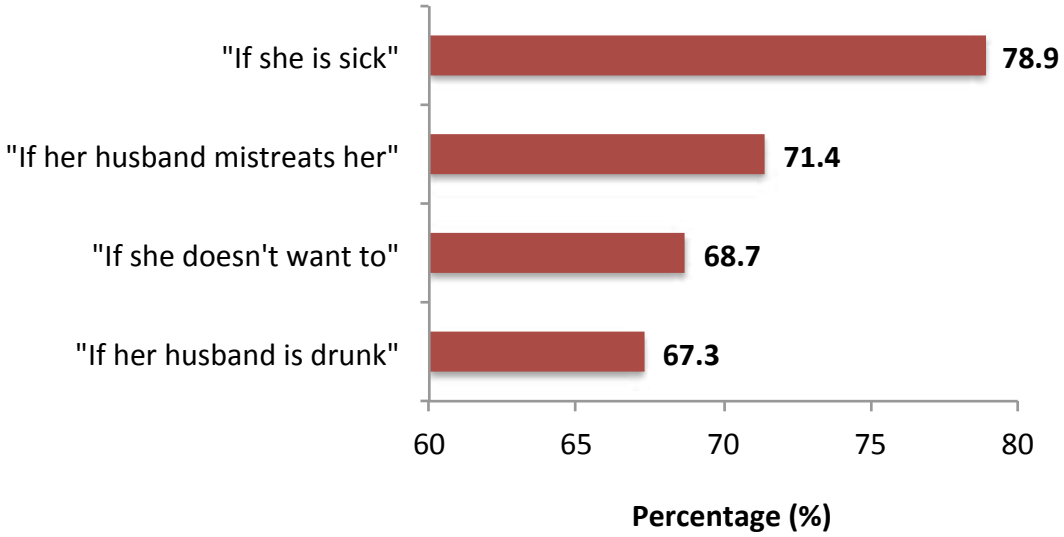
Almost 44% of respondents agreed that it is justified for a husband to hit the wife if "husband finds out wife is unfaithful" (Figure 6.2, Table 6.2). The second statement with which women agreed the most as a justification for physical partner violence was "wife disobeys husband" at 29%. Women agreed less with "wife does not complete housework" (14.2%), "husband suspects wife is unfaithful" (12.2%), "wife refuses sex with husband" (6.8%), and "wife asks about girlfriends" (6.8%) as circumstances under which it is acceptable for a husband to hit his wife.

Women's attitudes towards situations when a wife can refuse sex with the husband

To explore women's perceptions around sexual partner violence, women were given a series of instances when a woman can or cannot refuse sex with husband: if she does not want to have sex; if husband is drunk; if she is sick; and if husband mistreats her.

Nearly 79% of women agreed that a married woman could refuse sex with the husband if she is sick and 71.4% agreed that a married woman could refuse sex if her husband mistreats her (Figure 6.3, Table 6.3). Almost 69% of respondents agreed that a married woman could refuse sex if she does not want to. The statement with which women agreed the least was a woman being able to refuse sex if the husband is drunk (67.3%).

Figure 6.3. Women's agreement with circumstances when a wife can refuse sex with husband, among all respondents (N=147*), Nauru 2013



* One woman did not answer all four questions and thus not included.

6.2. Perceived causes or triggers of partner violence

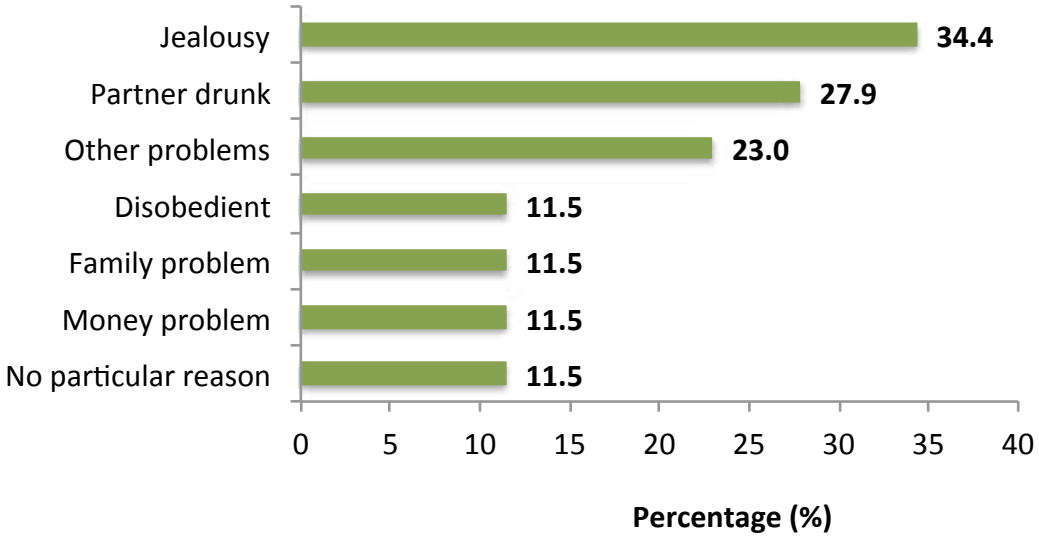
Women who experienced physical partner violence in their lifetime were asked about the context of the violent incident. Table 6.4 and Figure 6.4 provide insights into the situations that led to violence as reported by women who ever experienced physical partner violence. The most commonly reported triggers of physical partner violence, as perceived by women who experienced such violence, were partner's jealousy (34.4%) and partner's drunkenness (27.9%).

Wife being disobedient, family problems, and money problems were other commonly perceived drivers of physical partner violence, with figures at 11.5%.

Qualitative findings validate these results. Although alcohol abuse does not cause but can exacerbate violence, women who experienced partner violence and participated in in-depth interviews mentioned drunkenness as one of the main triggers of the violence: "He's usually violent when he's drunk. We will start to quarrel and then (it) ends up (in) fighting violently, that is when most of the times I'll run before he hits me or throws things at me." Another woman explained: "Usually he comes back home drunk. He always picks a fight with me."

Interviewed abused women also mentioned jealousy—both partner's jealousy and wife's jealousy—as a common reason to lead to the violence. "Jealousy! I went to a party with friends, (I was) given a curfew time and suddenly he got angry with my escorts (homosexual men) saying that they are a threat to him." Another woman said: "Husband was having an affair with another woman, so I've been provoking my husband into a fight ever since and (we are) now currently separated." Another person explained: "He accuses me of having an affair with other men if I deny having sex with him due to tiredness after having a long and heavy load day."

Figure 6.4. Perceived causes of partner violence among women who experienced physical partner violence (N=61), Nauru 2013



7. Impact of partner violence on women's health and wellbeing

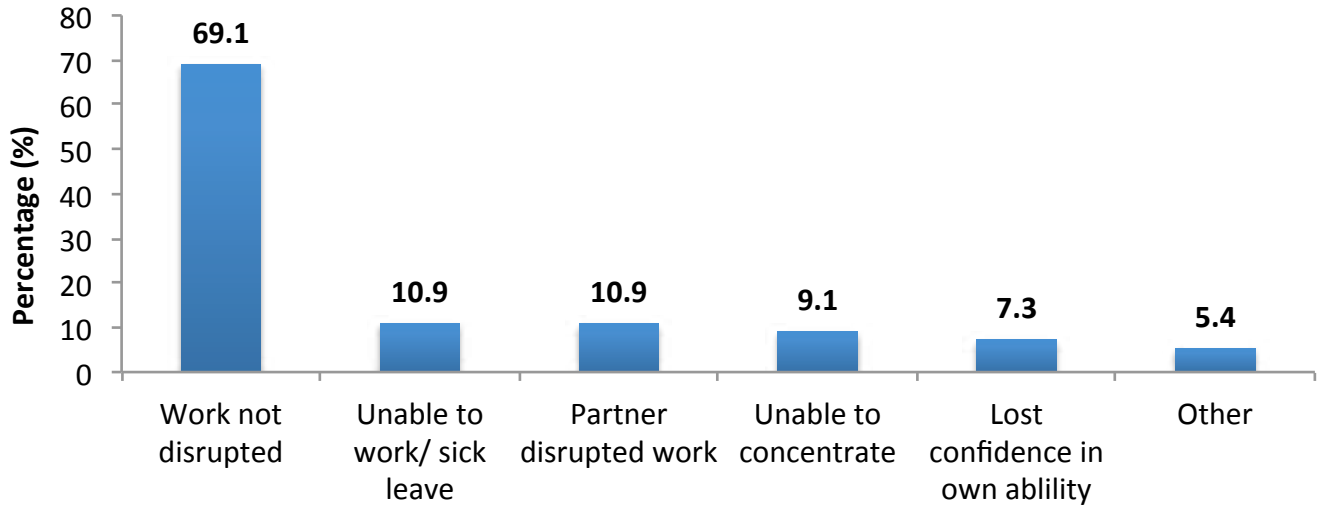
This chapter describes the extent to which partner violence impacts women's health and wellbeing, as well as how it affects women's work or income-generating activities. Specifically, women who reported experiences of partner violence in their lifetime were first asked whether the abuse had resulted in injuries, when it occurred, and whether health care services were needed and used.

Almost 51% of women who ever experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a partner indicated having had injuries at least once due to such violence and 15.9% indicated they had injuries due to partner violence in the 12 months preceding the interview (Table 7.2). Nearly 16% indicated losing consciousness at least once as a result of partner violence and 17.5% reported being hurt enough to need health care.

When asked about how partner violence had affected their health, a large proportion of women who experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence said the violence did not affect their health (Table 7.3). About one-quarter (25.4%) said partner violence had affected their health a little and 11.1% indicated the violence had a large effect on their health. These findings seem to be associated with women believing that violence by partners is normal. Chapter 8 shows that the main reason women who experienced partner violence did not seek help is because they believed the violence was normal or not serious.

Women who experienced partner violence and also worked outside the home were asked if partner violence had impacted their work. A large proportion of women (69.1%) indicated that the violence did not impact their work (Figure 7.1, Table 7.4b). Almost 11% of women reported their partner disrupted their work or they were unable to work. Slightly over 9% indicated that they were unable to concentrate and 7.3% said they lost confidence in their own ability as a consequence of partner violence. These findings also seem to be associated with women believing that violence is normal.

Figure 7.1. Impact of partner violence on women's work as reported by women who experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence and worked (N=55), Nauru 2013



Feel
Heal
Love is Real

8. Women's responses to partner violence

This chapter explores how women who have experienced partner violence deal with the violence and what support networks they have available. Specifically, this section investigates to whom women disclose the violence, from where they seek help, and whether they receive help.

8.1. Who women tell about violence

Women who reported experiencing partner violence were asked whether they had disclosed the violence to anyone and, if so, to whom they disclosed it. Please note that a multiple-choice question was used to collect this information and respondents could provide more than one answer.

Almost 29% of women who experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence never told anyone about the violence (Figure 8.1, Table 9.1). Those who did tell someone mostly confided in friends (33.3%), parents (23.8%), and siblings (23.8%).

Women who experienced partner violence were also asked if they ever received help from someone and over half (55.6%) said no one ever helped them (Table 9.2). Those who did receive help indicated being helped mostly by parents (17.5%), siblings (15.9%), and friends (9.5%).

8.2. Agencies or authorities to which women turn for support

Women who ever experienced physical or sexual partner violence were asked whether they had sought help from formal services or people in positions of authority, such as police, health services, or religious leaders.

Slightly over 68% of women said they never turned to formal services or authorities for help (Figure 8.2, Table 9.4). Those who did seek help from formal services or authorities mostly went to the police (25.4%) and hospital or health centers (11.1%).

Figure 8.1. Individuals to whom women who experienced partner violence told about the violence, among women who experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence (N=63), Nauru 2013

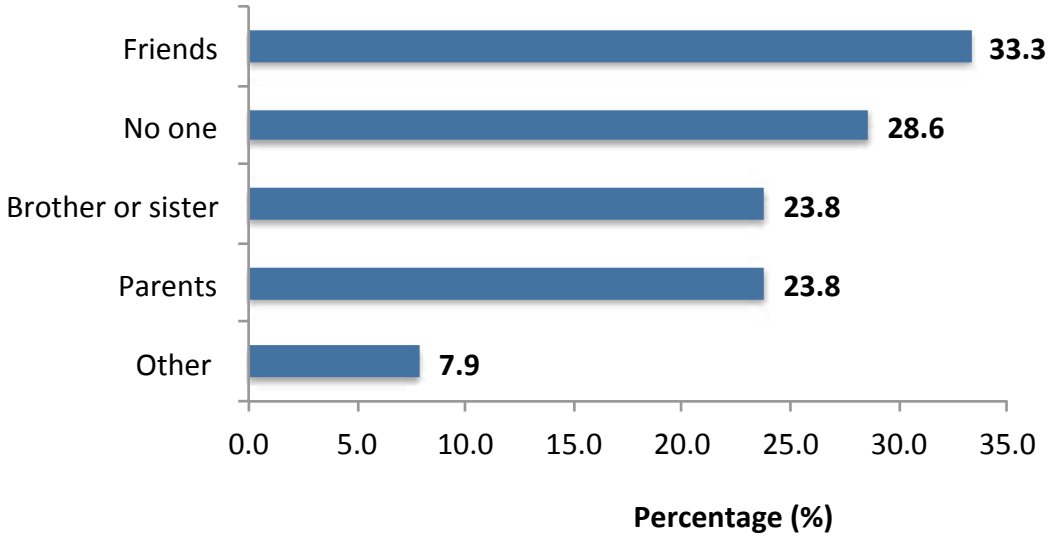


Figure 8.2. Formal services or authorities abused women went to for help, among women who experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence (N=63), Nauru 2013

Reasons for seeking support from formal services or authorities

The most commonly reported reason for seeking support from formal services or authorities was not being able to endure more violence (45%) (Table 9.5). The next most common reasons for seeking support were that the woman was badly injured (25%) and friends/family encouraged her to go to formal services or authorities (25%).

Reasons for not seeking support from formal services or authorities

The most commonly reported reason for not seeking support from formal services or authorities was that women believed the violence was normal or not too serious (44.2%) (Table 9.6). Other reasons mentioned were being afraid of more violence (9.3%) and not knowing her options (7%).

Qualitative findings provide further insightful information about ever-abused women's reasons for seeking or not support from formal services or authorities, as well as their experiences with these services when they have requested support. The following are direct quotes from women who disclosed partner violence in the FHSS questionnaire and who also participated in subsequent in-depth interviews:

- "(I have never gone to police or other places for help) because to me it's just nothing and he just wants to make the fight a big thing. I will just leave it alone."
- "No (I have never gone to authorities or formal services), it's just nothing because it will calm down later on, then everything (is) back to normal."
- "I've never approached any of the above. I am too ashamed on what causes the trouble between us." Note: this person indicated that her past relationships with other men is what usually triggers the violence.
- "No! because he's only violent when he's drunk, but I've managed to get away before he comes back home. I can go back home when he's sober a day or two afterwards (…)."
- "No, I solve my own problems…I don't share it with anyone because I don't want others to (know) about my problem." The interviewer noted that interviewee felt ashamed.
- "Went to the Safe House. I went there to hide and she (Safe House Counselor) told me my rights as a woman. She helped me a lot."
- "Yes, I have already approached the police for help in regards to violence. Police were not helpful because I requested that my husband was removed from my house if he's going to stay this way, but nothing is being done so far."
- "Reported him to the police for two incidents 1. Physically abusing me and 2. Sexually abusing my niece. Yes! The police helped, currently he is locked up in jail and for the first time I've never felt so free and comfortable."

In addition, key informants also provided insightful information to understand the context of violence against women in Nauru and existing mechanisms and challenges to address it. The Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) explained: "The Criminal Code covers all sort of offenses, including domestic violence cases but it is not gender specific. There is no separate offense for violence against women." With regard to marital rape, the DPP added: "Section 347 of the Criminal Code specifically says that (marital rape) has to be (against) a woman that is not the wife of the perpetrator. So, marital rape is not included in the code at the moment." In terms of prosecuting cases of domestic violence against women, the DPP explained: "The problem I have all the time is women who come to me just before the trial and say they not longer wish to proceed. We don't have a no-drop policy here." The DPP added that a high number of cases—he estimated about 80%—does not get prosecuted because they do not make it to trial.

The Acting Inspector of the Domestic Violence Unit (DVU) provided similar information regarding challenges to address VAW cases: "The first response team usually attends calls of domestic violence and gathers preliminary information. If there is case for domestic violence, the team passes the case to the DVU. The DVU then does further investigation. But there is usually not enough evidence to provide for prosecution." The DVU Acting Inspector also explained that cases of domestic violence in general and also of sexual abuse have increased in the past years: "There has been an increase in domestic violence cases over the last few years, which is the reason for the establishment of the DVU. There has also been an increase in cases of sexual abuse of minors, including rape. There have been some successful convictions in the past years." It was further explained that there are no specific guidelines, protocols, or legislation to address VAW adequately: "For domestic violence cases, there should be proper investigation guidelines (and) proper legislation to prosecute perpetrators." The inspector also explained that dropping cases before trial or conviction is a common limitation to prosecute VAW cases. Among reasons for abused women to withdraw charges, the inspector mentioned: "due to love; (women) are afraid to be on their own, as the husband is the breadwinner; the husband ask for forgiveness."

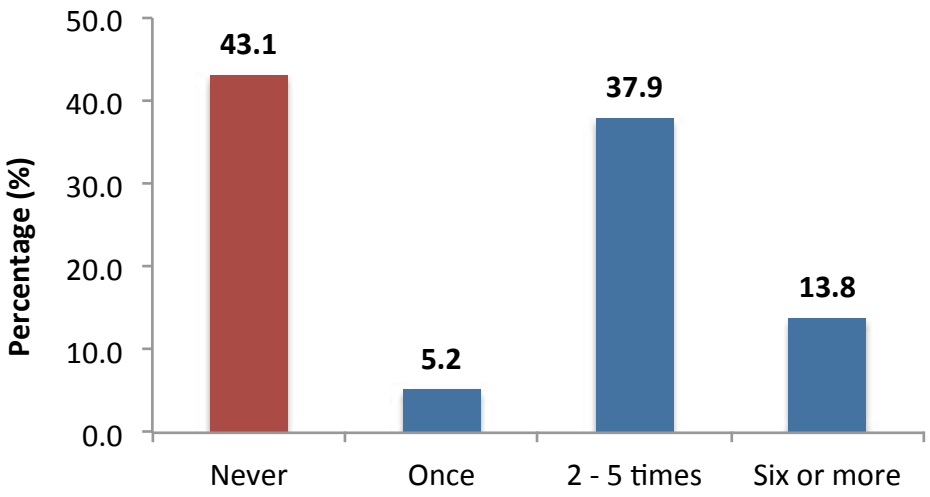
8.3. Leaving home due to the violence

More than 40% of women who experienced physical and/or sexual violence said they never left home despite the violence (Figure 8.3, Table 9.7). When asked why they had never left, the most commonly reported reasons were she forgave partner (28%), she loved him (24%), she did not want to leave her children (20%), and because of the sanctity of marriage (20%) (Table 9.10).

Among women who experienced partner violence and did leave at least once, a large proportion reported leaving 2-5 times (37.9%) and six times or more (13.8%) (Figure 8.3, Table 9.7). These women mostly stayed with their own relatives (66.7%) when they left home. When asked why they left, the most commonly reported reason was that she could not endure more violence (42.4%) (Table 9.8).

About 75% of women who ever left home due to partner violence also returned. The most commonly reported reasons for returning were: partner asked her to go back (51.6%), she forgave partner (19.4%), she loved partner (16.1%), and for the sake of the family and children (16.1%) (Table 9.9).

Figure 8.3. Proportion of women who ever left home due to partner violence and frequency, among women who experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence (N=63), Nauru 2013



9. Discussion and conclusions

9.1. Strengths and limitations of the study

The Nauru Family Health and Support Study gathered valuable preliminary data on violence against women in the country. Importantly, the study brought to light information never collected before and, with it, a greater understanding of such violence, its context, and characteristics. Albeit it is an exploratory study based on a convenience sample of women, its findings may offer a reliable input to policies and programs aimed at raising awareness and educating both men and women about gender roles and violence against women.

Even though the study has been implemented following a sound and well-tested methodology and by adhering to rigorous ethical and safety guidelines, it is limited due to a number of methodological issues, the low response rate being the most significant limitation.

First, low response rates may introduce bias into the study. In a study of such sensitive scope, refusals may be an indication of experiences of violence. Women who have experienced partner violence may have chosen not to participate in the study because they were experiencing partner violence and were afraid of further violence, because their partner knew of the study and prevented them from participating, or for other similar reasons. Although less likely, it is also possible that women who experienced violence may have wanted to participate to share their experiences. As such, women who agreed to participate in the survey may have characteristics that differ from that of the real population and, with it, have experienced different levels and types of violence. As explained in Chapter 3, this study is not representative of the total female population due to the low response rate.

Second, the background of the interviewers can affect the way questions are asked and hence the type and/or quality of the information collected. Even with adequate quantity and quality of training, the level of expertise of interviewers in conducting surveys, particularly a survey of such sensitive nature, can influence reporting outcomes. Factors such as the pace interviewers ask questions, intonation, or body language may alter the way interviewees answer the questions.

Third, the length of the interview can also affect the quantity and reliability of the information disclosed. The FHSS questionnaire may take one to three hours depending on the sections applicable to each respondent. In addition to collecting information on the respondent's community and family context, the first sections of the questionnaire were intended to make the respondent more comfortable with the interviewer. This was extremely important in order to encourage disclosure about violence. However, some studies have found a negative correlation between questionnaire length, fatigue effects, and response quality. Because questions on violence were in the last sections of the FHSS questionnaire, the findings of this study might be sensitive to survey length biases.

Four, the sampling strategy of selecting only one eligible woman per household can also introduce bias by misrepresenting certain age groups. As discussed in Chapter 3, this is an issue affecting this study, as the youngest and middle age groups are misrepresented. Women in the FHSS sample also differed from the real population with regard to partnership status. As such, the findings of the study are only generalizable to the women in the sample and not to the total population.

Fifth, the study is limited in drawing causal relationships between violence against women and other factors, as it employed a cross-sectional design. For the study to establish causal associations between experiences of violence and other variables, more data points over time are needed.

Lastly, as with any study on sensitive topics like physical and sexual violence, underreporting is an important limitation. Respondents may have not reported or may have underreported experiences of violence for various reasons, including embarrassment, being afraid of further violence, experiences are too recent or painful to speak about, or other similar reasons. Therefore, the proportion of women who have

experienced physical or sexual violence by partners or non-partners may be higher than what was reported in this study.

Despite these limitations, the FHSS provides useful insight around the characteristics of violence against women in Nauru. The use of a sound and widely tested methodology, a standardized training package, and a series of comprehensive quality assurance measures reduce the potential for large variations in the quality of the data. Therefore, despite the sample being small, the data collected are of high quality to reliably inform initiatives and action plans for gender and VAW sensitization.

9.2. Conclusions

The FHSS provides evidence that a large number of Nauruan women experience physical and sexual intimate partner violence, as well as sexual violence by non-partners. The results of the study show that perpetrators are generally known to the woman: male partners and male relatives. About half of the interviewed women who ever had a partner experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence in their lifetime and approximately one in every five interviewed women experienced such violence in the 12 months preceding the interview. Of these women who experienced partner violence, close to half reported having experienced sexual abuse before the age of 15 and the most commonly reported non-partner perpetrators were male family members.

The findings of the study also show the impact of partner violence on women's health. About half of the women who ever experienced physical or sexual partner violence had injuries. More than one-tenth of these women lost consciousness at least once due to the violence and almost one-quarter needed health care because of the severity of the injuries. More than one-tenth reported that partner violence had a larger effect on their health and over one-quarter indicated that partner violence had affected their capacity to work.

In regard to dealing with partner violence, more than a quarter of abused women in Nauru stayed silent about the violence and the rest often went to family and friends for help. Over two-thirds of women who experienced partner violence never sought support from formal services or authorities and almost half never left home despite the violence. Qualitative findings showed that women often stayed silent because they thought the violence was normal or because they believed nothing would change if they went to authorities. Those who did go to authorities, such as police, generally thought that authorities did not do much to help them.

Although an exploratory study, these findings may contribute to the implementation of awareness campaigns and educational programs around gender roles and violence against women.

10. Recommendations

The Nauru FHSS stakeholders outlined a number of recommendations based on the findings of this study to better address violence against women in the country. The most relevant recommendations are:

- Fully disseminate the findings of this study at the community level to raise awareness around the impact of VAW on women, children, and society at large.
- Provide comprehensive support to women who experience violence, including health, counseling, legal, and economic assistance.
- Develop medical guidelines and protocols, as well as training programs for health workers to improve counseling, referral, and data collection mechanisms.
- Strengthen the coordination between the health, justice, and other social systems to ensure adequate and timely response to violence against women.
- Implement child abuse prevention initiatives in early childhood education programs in order to break the taboo around sexual violence.
- Make the reporting of cases of child abuse compulsory throughout the health and education systems.
- Create training programs for teachers as well as counselors in schools to raise awareness and guidance on conflict resolution.
- Implement pre-marital counseling to introduce couples to the responsibilities and challenges of marriage, childcare, and family planning. This could be done through the new Department of Family and Community Services, which addresses child protection and overall family welfare.
- Appoint trained staff at the Department of Justice fully dedicated to assist VAW cases.
- Develop a comprehensive legal framework to better protect women and girls, including the reform of the Criminal Code to include VAW and the creation of a Family Law Bill.
- Engage civil society organizations with high influence in the community, such as faith-based organizations, to raise awareness and sensitization around gender equality and ending VAW.
- Expand the SHED program to include women and utilize it as a vehicle to address the intergenerational aspects of VAW, such as children witnessing violence and repeating the cycle in adulthood.
- Expand the Family Life Education curriculum to include age-appropriate VAW modules to raise awareness at the school level.
- Create Community Committees with trained community members to raise awareness on VAW, provide basic counseling (active listening), and refer cases to police and relevant social services.
- Identify individuals highly respected in the community, such as athletes, religious leaders, or public authority, to be agents of change and advocate for women's rights.
- Carry out an additional study with existing data on violence against women, including data collected by police and health centers.
- Conduct additional research to understand the reasons behind the high underreporting of violence against women and develop strategies to overcome such underreporting.
- Implement a similar comprehensive study on men who perpetrate violence against women to better understand male perceptions around gender roles and violence against women.

END THE VIOLENCE
BREAK THE SILENCE

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Annexes

Annex I. Research Team, Field Staff, and Technical Support

Core Research Team

- Joy Heine, Director of Women's Affairs
- Tara Detogia, National Research Coordinator
- Lindsay Thoma, Director, Bureau of Statistics

The daily work was closely supported by Victoria Scotty, Women's Project Officer, and Marjorie Deireragea, Women's Safe House Counselor, who was also part of the field team.

Fieldworkers

- Mrs. Gwen Justen (field supervisor)
- Mrs. Arabella Detenamo
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- Mrs. Lucy Botelanga
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Office support and data entry

- Ms. Marion Bill
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International Technical Support

- Ms. Henriette Jansen, UNFPA International Researcher. Methodology design, training, and overall technical support and oversight through data collection.
- Ms. Seema Vyas, UNFPA International Data Analyst. Development of the household socioeconomic index (SES).

- Ms. Carlued Leon, UNFPA International Researcher. Overall technical support and oversight during the final phase of the FHSS, report writing, and development of dissemination products.
- Ms. Shadiyana Begum, UNFPA Research Associate. Research support on country background, as well as literature, statistics, and policies around VAW in Nauru.
- Ms. Leilua Taulealo, Data Entry Expert. Provided technical assistance on data entry and database cleaning.
- Mr. Manuel Contreras-Urbina, Director of Research, Global Women's Institute. Provided technical assistance for the revision of the report for quality assurance and consistency with similar reports.

A Technical Advisory Panel (TAP) provided technical support to the early stages of the study. The TAP was composed by Riet Groenen, Janet Fanslow, Edwina Kotoisuva, Mia Rimon, and Nguyen Thi Viet Nga. A UNFPA Pacific Sub-Regional Office technical, program, and operational team, led by UNFPA Gender Adviser Maha Muna, also provided substantial support to this study.

Technical Review Committee

- Dr. Mary Ellsberg, Director, Global Women's Institute (GWI) and Co-creator of the WHO Multi-country Study methodology.
- Dr. Hiroaki Matsuura, Lecturer, School of Interdisciplinary Area Studies at the University of Oxford.
- Dr. Lianne Urada, Assistant Professor, Division of Global Public Health and Center on Gender Equity and Health, University of California-San Diego (UCSD).

Annex II. Household and Female Selection and Interview Process

Household selection

The random selection of households into the sample was done using a skip pattern. This skip was calculated by dividing the total number of eligible households by the sample size: 991/500 = 1.982. The number of households by district was proportional to the eligible female population size in each district.[42]

Household is defined as a person or group of people that live and eat together. The study does not assume households as family units, as this implies that people in the household must be related. For the purposes of this study, a household may include any people who live together and usually share food, regardless of whether they are related or not.[43]

Female selection

The selection of an eligible woman (aged 15-64) was also done at random by utilizing a list of random numbers prepared in advance. This number determined which woman among all eligible women in a given household was to be interviewed. Specifically, all eligible women in the household were listed in descending order of age (e.g., 63, 50, 24, 15) and the random number in the list indicated which woman would be interviewed. For instance, considering the example provided above, if the random number was 3, the woman to be interviewed would be the woman aged 24.[44]

The Nauru FHSS utilized an extended definition of eligible women and included women who lived in the household, regardless of whether they were related to other household members or not. Specifically, eligible women were any women aged 15-64 who usually live in the household and included visitors who had been staying at the household for at least four weeks as well as domestic servants who had been sleeping in the household for at least five nights a week.[45]

Household and female interview process

Because approximately one in every three households was selected into the FHSS sample and that households were often crowded, it was decided that selected women would be invited to a central venue to ensure that the interview was fully private. The Safe House next to the Women's Affairs Department was utilized as the central venue. This approach required contacting the household at least twice and was implemented as follows:[46]

1. The first visit to the household aimed at collecting information on all women living in the selected household and at completing the household questionnaire. During this first visit, all women in the household were listed along with their age to determine eligibility and their phone number to schedule the appointment for the interview later on. To facilitate the random selection of one eligible woman per household, a set of random tables were prepared for each district.

2. The randomly selected woman was extended an invitation to complete the women's questionnaire at the Safe House. No replacements could be made if the woman refused to participate in the survey.

[42] Ramrakha Detenamo, Bureau of Statistics, "Steps for selecting sample for the Family Health and Support Study (FHSS)" dated August 16, 2013.
[43] Jansen, H. A. F. M. et al. (2012). National Study on Domestic Violence against Women in Tonga 2009. Nuku'alofa: Ma`a Fafine mo e Famili.
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Annex III. Nauru FHSS Questionnaire

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DATE:

NAURU
FAMILY HEALTH AND SUPPORT STUDY

Women' s questionnaire

Version 11.3

Survey conducted by Republic of Nauru Ministry of Home Affairs, Women's Affairs Department

Questionnaire adapted from WHO Multi-country study on women's health and life experiences\
ADAPTATION 26 Aug 2013

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INDIVIDUAL CONSENT FORM

Hello, my name is *. I work for the Women's Affairs Department. We are conducting a survey in Nauru to learn about women's and family health and safety. You have been chosen by chance to participate in the study, together with 500 other women in Nauru.

The interviewers for this study like myself had special training and we had to swear an oath of confidentiality. I want to assure you that all of your answers will be kept strictly confidential. I will not keep a record of your name or address.

You have the right to stop the interview at any time, or to skip any questions that you don't want to answer. There are no right or wrong answers. Some of the topics may be difficult to discuss, but many women have found it useful to have the opportunity to talk.

Your participation is completely volunary but your experiences could be very helpful to other women in Nauru, as the results of this survey will help developing programs for women and families.

Do you have any questions?

(The interview takes approximately * minutes to complete.) Do you agree to be interviewed?

NOTE WHETHER RESPONDENT AGREES TO INTERVIEW OR NOT

[ ] DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED → THANK PARTICIPANT FOR HER TIME AND END

[ ] AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED

↓

Would you prefer I interview you in English or in Nauruan?
[ ] ENGLISH
[ ] NAURUAN
[ ] MIX

TO BE COMPLETED BY INTERVIEWER

I CERTIFY THAT I HAVE READ THE ABOVE CONSENT PROCEDURE TO THE PARTICIPANT.

SIGNED:

_____

NAME: _____ NUMBER: _____

ID NRU [ ][ ]-[ ]-[ ][ ][ ][ ]-[ ]

DATE OF INTERVIEW	D[ ][ ] M[ ][ ] Y[ ][ ][ ][ ]	
100. RECORD THE START TIME OF THE WOMAN'S INTERVIEW (24H SYSTEM)	HH:MM [ ][ ]:[ ][ ] (00-24 h)	

SECTION 1 RESPONDENT AND HER COMMUNITY

	QUESTIONS & FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
	If you don't mind, I would like to start by asking you a little about <DISTRICT>.		
101	Do neighbours in DISTRICT generally tend to know each other well?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
102	If there were a street fight in DISTRICT would people generally do something to stop it?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
103	If someone in DISTRICT decided to undertake a community project (*INSERT LOCALLY RELEVANT EXAMPLES*) would most people be willing to contribute time, labour or money?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
104	In this neighbourhood do most people generally trust one another in matters of lending and borrowing things?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
105	If someone in your family suddenly fell ill or had an accident, would your neighbours offer to help?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
106	I would now like to ask you some questions about yourself. What is your date of birth (day, month and year that you were born)?	DAY ..... [ ][ ] MONTH ..... [ ][ ] YEAR ..... [ ][ ][ ][ ] DON'T KNOW YEAR ..... 9998 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9999	
107	How old are you (completed years)? (MORE OR LESS)	AGE (YEARS) ..... [ ][ ]	
108	How long have you been living continuously in DISTRICT?	NUMBER OF YEARS ..... [ ][ ] LESS THAN 1 YEAR ..... 00 LIVED ALL HER LIFE ..... 95 VISITOR (AT LEAST 4 WEEKS IN HOUSEHOLD) ..... 96 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... 98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 99	
108 a	What is your religion?	NO RELIGION ..... 01 NAURUAN CONGREGATIONAL ..... 02 ROMAN CATHOLIC ..... 03 NAURU INDEPENDENT ..... 04 OTHER : _____ ..... 96 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... 98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 99	

108 b	What is your citizenship?	NAURU .....01 NAURU AND OTHER .....02 KIRIBATI .....03 FIJI .....04 PHILIPPINES .....05 OTHER PACIFIC ISLAND .....06 AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND .....07 CHINA/TAIWAN .....08 INDIA .....09 OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ .....96 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER .....98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 99	
109	Can you read and write?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER .....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
110	Have you ever attended school?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER .....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	⇒111c
111	a) What is the highest level of education that you achieved? MARK HIGHEST LEVEL. *b) CONVERT TOTAL YEARS IN SCHOOL.*	PRIMARY _____ year.....1 SECONDARY _____ year .....2 HIGHER _____ year.....3 OTHER (SPECIFY):_____ .....4 NUMBER OF YEARS SCHOOLING . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER .....98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 99	
111 c	What is your main daily occupation? PROMPT: that can earn you income/wages? [MARK ONE]	NOT WORKING .....01 HOUSEWIFE .....02 STUDENT .....03 AGRICULTURAL WORK .....04 GOVERNMENT .....05 CLERICAL .....06 SMALL BUSINESS .....07 PROFESSIONAL .....08 RETIRED .....09 OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ .....96 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER .....98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 99	
111 d	What is now the main source of income for you and your household? [MARK ONE]	NO INCOME .....1 MONEY FROM OWN WORK .....2 SUPPORT FROM HUSBAND/PARTNER .....3 SUPPORT FROM OTHER RELATIVES .....4 PENSION .....5 LAND RENTALS .....6 OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ .....7 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER .....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
112	Where did you grow up? PROBE: Before age 12 where did you live longest?	THIS DISTRICT .....1 ANOTHER DISTRICT .....2 ANOTHER COUNTRY .....4 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER .....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	

113	Do any of your family of birth live close enough by that you can easily see/visit them? Do they live in Nauru?	YES (LIVING IN NAURU) ..... 1 NO ..... 2 LIVING WITH FAMILY OF BIRTH ..... 3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	⇒ 115
114	How often do you see or talk to a member of your family of birth? Would you say at least once a week, once a month, once a year, or never?	DAILY/AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH ..... 2 AT LEAST ONCE A YEAR ..... 3 NEVER (HARDLY EVER) ..... 4 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
115	When you need help or have a problem, can you usually count on members of your family of birth for support?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
116	Do you regularly attend a group, organization or association? PROMPT: Organizations like women's or community groups, religious groups or political associations.	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	⇒118
117	Is this group (Are any of these groups) attended by women only? (REFER TO THE ATTENDED GROUPS ONLY)	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
118	Has anyone ever prevented you from attending a meeting or participating in an organization? IF YES, ASK Who prevented you? MARK ALL THAT APPLY	NOT PREVENTED ..... A PARTNER/HUSBAND ..... B PARENTS ..... C PARENTS-IN-LAW/PARENTS OF PARTNER ..... D OTHER:_____ X	
119	Are you currently married , living together or *involved in a relationship with a man without living together*? *IF NEEDED PROBE: Such as a regular boyfriend or a fiancé?* IF NEEDED PROBE: Do you and your partner live together?	CURRENTLY MARRIED, LIVING TOGETHER ..... 1 **CURRENTLY MARRIED, NOT LIVING TOGETHER ..... 2** LIVING WITH MAN, NOT MARRIED ..... 3 *CURRENTLY HAVING A REGULAR MALE PARTNER (ENGAGED OR DATING) NOT LIVING TOGETHER ..... 4* NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED OR HAVING A MALE PARTNER ..... 5 *CURRENTLY HAVING A FEMALE PARTNER 6*	⇒123 ⇒123 ⇒123 ⇒123
120 a	Have you ever been married or lived with a male partner?	YES, MARRIED ..... 1 YES, LIVED WITH A MAN, BUT NEVER MARRIED ..... 3 NO 5	⇒121 ⇒121
120b	Have you ever been involved in a relationship with a man without living together (such as being engaged or dating)?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	 ⇒S2 ⇒S2

121	Did the last partnership with a man end in divorce or separation, or did your husband/partner die?	DIVORCED ..... 1 SEPARATED/BROKEN UP ..... 2 WIDOWED/PARTNER DIED ..... **3** DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	**⇒123**
122	Was the divorce/separation initiated by you, by your husband/partner, or did you both decide that you should separate?	RESPONDENT ..... 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER ..... 2 BOTH (RESPONDENT AND PARTNER) ..... 3 OTHER: _____ ..... 6 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
123	How many times in your life have you been married and/or lived together with a man? (INCLUDE CURRENT PARTNER IF LIVING TOGETHER)	NUMBER OF TIMES MARRIED OR LIVED TOGETHER ..... [ ][ ] NEVER MARRIED OR LIVED TOGETHER ..... **00** DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... 98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 99	**⇒S2**
124	The next few questions are about your current or most recent partnership. Do/did you live together (in the same home) with your husband/partner's parents or any of his relatives?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
125	IF CURRENTLY WITH HUSBAND/PARTNER: Do you currently live with your parents or any of your relatives? IF NOT CURRENTLY WITH HUSBAND/ PARTNER: Were you living with your parents or relatives during your last relationship?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
129	Did you have any kind of marriage ceremony to formalize the union? What type of ceremony did you have? MARK ALL THAT APPLY	NONE ..... **A** CIVIL MARRIAGE ..... B RELIGIOUS MARRIAGE ..... C OTHER: _____ X	**⇒S.2**
130	In what year was the (first) ceremony performed? (THIS REFERS TO CURRENT/LAST RELATIONSHIP)	YEAR ..... [ ][ ][ ][ ] DON'T KNOW ..... 9998 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9999	
131	Did you yourself choose your current/most recent husband, did someone else choose him for you, or did he choose you? IF SHE DID NOT CHOOSE HERSELF, PROBE: Who chose your current/most recent husband for you?	BOTH CHOSE ..... **1** RESPONDENT CHOSE ..... **2** RESPONDENT'S FAMILY CHOSE ..... 3 HUSBAND/PARTNER CHOSE ..... 4 HUSBAND/PARTNER'S FAMILY CHOSE ..... 5 OTHER: _____ ..... 6 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	**⇒S.2** **⇒S.2**
132	Before the marriage with your current /most recent husband, were you asked whether you wanted to marry him or not?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	

ID NRU [ ][ ]-[ ]-[ ][ ][ ][ ]-[ ]

BEFORE STARTING WITH SECTION 2:
REVIEW RESPONSES IN SECTION 1 AND MARK MARITAL STATUS ON REFERENCE SHEET, BOX A.

SECTION 2 GENERAL HEALTH

201	I would now like to ask a few questions about your health and use of health services. In general, would you describe your overall health as excellent, good, fair, poor or very poor?	EXCELLENT ..... 1 GOOD ..... 2 FAIR ..... 3 POOR ..... 4 VERY POOR ..... 5 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
201 A	Do you have any of the following: a) Diabetes b) Asthma c) High Blood Pressure d) A Physical Disability	YES NO DK DIABETES 1 2 8 ASTHMA 1 2 8 HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE 1 2 8 PHYSICAL DISABILITY 1 2 8	
202	Now I would like to ask you about your health in the past 4 weeks. How would you describe your ability to walk around? I will give 5 options, which one best describes your situation: Would you say that you have no problems, very few problems, some problems, many problems or that you are unable to walk at all?	NO PROBLEMS ..... 1 VERY FEW PROBLEMS ..... 2 SOME PROBLEMS ..... 3 MANY PROBLEMS ..... 4 UNABLE TO WALK AT ALL ..... 5 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
203	In the past 4 weeks did you have problems with performing usual activities, such as work, study, household, family or social activities? Please choose from the following 5 options. Would you say no problems, very few problems, some problems, many problems or unable to perform usual activities?	NO PROBLEMS ..... 1 VERY FEW PROBLEMS ..... 2 SOME PROBLEMS ..... 3 MANY PROBLEMS ..... 4 UNABLE TO PERFORM USUAL ACTIVITIES ..... 5 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
204	In the past 4 weeks have you been in pain or discomfort? Please choose from the following 5 options. Would you say not at all, slight pain or discomfort, moderate, severe or extreme pain or discomfort?	NO PAIN OR DISCOMFORT ..... 1 SLIGHT PAIN OR DISCOMFORT ..... 2 MODERATE PAIN OR DISCOMFORT ..... 3 SEVERE PAIN OR DISCOMFORT ..... 4 EXTREME PAIN OR DISCOMFORT ..... 5 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
205	In the past 4 weeks have you had problems with your memory or concentration? Please choose from the following 5 options. Would you say no problems, very few problems, some problems, many problems or extreme memory or concentration problems?	NO PROBLEMS ..... 1 VERY FEW PROBLEMS ..... 2 SOME PROBLEMS ..... 3 MANY PROBLEMS ..... 4 EXTREME MEMORY PROBLEMS ..... 5 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
206	In the past 4 weeks have you had: a) Dizziness b) Vaginal discharge	YES NO DK a) DIZZINESS 1 2 8 b) VAGINAL DISCHARGE 1 2 8	
207	In the past 4 weeks, have you taken medication: a) To help you calm down or sleep? b) To relieve pain? c) To help you not feel sad or depressed? FOR EACH, IF YES PROBE: How often? Once or twice, a few times or many times?	NO ONCE OR TWICE A FEW TIMES MANY TIMES a) FOR SLEEP 1 2 3 4 b) FOR PAIN 1 2 3 4 c) FOR SADNESS 1 2 3 4	

208	In the past 4 weeks, did you consult a doctor or other professional or traditional health worker because you yourself were sick? IF YES: Whom did you consult? PROBE: Did you also see anyone else?	NO ONE CONSULTED.....A DOCTOR.....B NURSE (AUXILIARY).....C MIDWIFE.....D COUNSELLOR.....E PHARMACIST.....F TRADITIONAL HEALER.....G TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT.....H OTHER: _____...X	

209	The next questions are related to other common problems that may have bothered you in the past 4 weeks. If you had the problem in the past 4 weeks, answer yes. If you have not had the problem in the past 4 weeks, answer no.		YES	NO	
	a) Do you often have headaches?	a) HEADACHES	1	2	
	b) Is your appetite poor?	b) APPETITE	1	2	
	c) Do you sleep badly?	c) SLEEP BADLY	1	2	
	d) Are you easily frightened?	d) FRIGHTENED	1	2	
	e) Do your hands shake?	e) HANDS SHAKE	1	2	
	f) Do you feel nervous, tense or worried?	f) NERVOUS	1	2	
	g) Is your digestion poor?	g) DIGESTION	1	2	
	h) Do you have trouble thinking clearly?	h) THINKING	1	2	
	i) Do you feel unhappy?	i) UNHAPPY	1	2	
	j) Do you cry more than usual?	j) CRY MORE	1	2	
	k) Do you find it difficult to enjoy your daily activities?	k) NOT ENJOY	1	2	
	l) Do you find it difficult to make decisions?	l) DECISIONS	1	2	
	m) Is your daily work suffering?	m) WORK SUFFERS	1	2	
	n) Are you unable to play a useful part in life?	n) USEFUL PART	1	2	
	o) Have you lost interest in things that you used to enjoy?	o) LOST INTEREST	1	2	
	p) Do you feel that you are a worthless person?	p) WORTHLESS	1	2	
	q) Has the thought of ending your life been on your mind?	q) ENDING LIFE	1	2	
	r) Do you feel tired all the time?	r) FEEL TIRED	1	2	
	s) Do you have uncomfortable feelings in your stomach?	s) STOMACH	1	2	
	t) Are you easily tired?	t) EASILY TIRED	1	2	

210	Just now we talked about problems that may have bothered you in the past 4 weeks. I would like to ask you now: In your life, have you ever thought about ending your life?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	➡212
211	Have you ever tried to take your life?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	
212	In the past 12 months, have you had an operation (other than a caesarean section)?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	
213	In the past 12 months, did you have to spend any nights in a hospital because you were sick (other than to give birth)? IF YES: How many nights in the past 12 months? (IF DON'T KNOW GET ESTIMATE)	NIGHTS IN HOSPITAL.....[ ][ ] NONE.....00 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....99	
213a	Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	

213 b	Is it possible for a person who looks and feels completely healthy to have the HIV/AIDS virus?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER .....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
~~213~~			
214	Do you now smoke…… 1. Daily? 2. Occasionally? 3. Not at all?	DAILY .....1 OCCASIONALLY .....2 NOT AT ALL .....3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER .....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	⇒216 ⇒216
215	Have you ever smoked in your life? Did you ever smoke…. 1. Daily? (smoking at least once a day) 2. Occasionally? (at least 100 cigarettes, but never daily) 3. Not at all? (not at all, or less than 100 cigarettes in your life time)	DAILY .....1 OCCASIONALLY .....2 NOT AT ALL .....3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER .....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
216	How often do you drink alcohol? Would you say: a) Every day or nearly every day b) Once or twice a week c) 1 – 3 times a month d) Occasionally, less than once a month e) Never/Stopped more than a year ago	EVERY DAY OR NEARLY EVERY DAY .....1 ONCE OR TWICE A WEEK .....2 1 – 3 TIMES IN A MONTH .....3 LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH .....4 NEVER .....5 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER .....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	⇒219
217	On the days that you drank in the past 4 weeks, about how many alcoholic drinks did you usually have a day?	USUAL NUMBER OF DRINKS ..... [ ][ ] NO ALCOHOLIC DRINKS IN PAST 4 WEEKS 00	
218	In the past 12 months, have you experienced any of the following problems, related to your drinking? a) money problems b) health problems c) conflict with family or friends d) problems with authorities (bar owner/police, etc) x) other, specify.	YES NO a) MONEY PROBLEMS 1 2 b) HEALTH PROBLEMS 1 2 c) CONFLICT WITH FAMILY OR FRIENDS 1 2 d) PROBLEMS WITH AUTHORITIES 1 2 x) OTHER: _____ 1 2	
219	How often do you play bingo? Would you say: a) Every day or nearly every day b) Once or twice a week c) 1 – 3 times a month d) Occasionally, less than once a month e) Never	EVERY DAY OR NEARLY EVERY DAY .....1 ONCE OR TWICE A WEEK .....2 1 – 3 TIMES IN A MONTH .....3 LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH .....4 NEVER .....5 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER .....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	⇒S.3
220	In the past 12 months, have you experienced any of the following problems, related to bingo playing? a) money problems b) conflict with family or friends x) other, specify.	YES NO a) MONEY PROBLEMS 1 2 b) CONFLICT WITH FAMILY OR FRIENDS 1 2 x) OTHER: _____ 1 2	

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SECTION 3 REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

	Now I would like to ask about all of the children that you may have given birth to during your life.		
301	Have you ever given birth? How many children have you given birth to that were alive when they were born? (INCLUDE BIRTHS WHERE THE BABY DIDN'T LIVE FOR LONG)	NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN .....[ ][ ] **IF 1 OR MORE ...⇒** NONE 00	**⇒303**
302	Have you ever been pregnant?	YES ..... **1** NO ..... **2** MAYBE/NOT SURE ..... **3** DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... **8** REFUSED/NO ANSWER **9**	**⇒303** **⇒310** **⇒310** **⇒310** **⇒310**
303	How many children do you have, who are alive now? RECORD NUMBER	CHILDREN .....[ ][ ] NONE 00	
304	Have you ever given birth to a boy or a girl who was born alive, but later died? This could be at any age. IF NO, PROBE: Any baby who cried or showed signs of life but survived for only a few hours or days?	YES ..... 1 NO **2**	**⇒306**
305	a) How many sons have died? b) How many daughters have died? (THIS IS ABOUT ALL AGES)	a) SONS DEAD .....[ ][ ] b) DAUGHTERS DEAD .....[ ][ ] IF NONE ENTER '00'	
306	Do (did) all your children have the same biological father, or more than one father?	ONE FATHER ..... 1 MORE THAN ONE FATHER ..... 2 N/A (NEVER HAD LIVE BIRTH) ..... **7** DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	**⇒ 308**
307	How many of your children receive financial support from their father(s)? Would you say none, some or all? IF ONLY ONE CHILD AND SHE SAYS 'YES,' CODE '3' ("ALL").	NONE ..... 1 SOME ..... 2 ALL ..... 3 N/A ..... 7 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
308	How many times have you been pregnant? Include pregnancies that did not end up in a live birth, and if you are pregnant now, your current pregnancy? PROBE: How many pregnancies were with twins, triplets?	a) **TOTAL** NO. OF PREGNANCIES ....[ ][ ] b) PREGNANCIES WITH TWINS .....[ ] c) PREGNANCIES WITH TRIPLETS .....[ ]	
309	Have you ever had a pregnancy that miscarried, or ended in a stillbirth? Or an abortion? PROBE: How many times did you miscarry, how many times did you have a stillbirth, and how many times did you abort?	a) MISCARRIAGES .....[ ][ ] b) STILLBIRTHS .....[ ][ ] c) ABORTIONS .....[ ][ ] IF NONE ENTER '00'	
310	Are you pregnant now?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... **2** MAYBE **3**	**⇒ A** **⇒ B** **⇒ B**
DO EITHER A OR B: **IF PREGNANT NOW ==>** **IF NOT PREGNANT NOW ==>** **VERIFY THAT ADDITION ADDS UP TO THE SAME FIGURE. IF NOT, PROBE AGAIN AND CORRECT.**		**A. [301] ____ + [309 a+b+c] _____ + 1 =** **[308a] _____+ [308b] ____ + [2x308c] ____ = ___** **B. [301] ____ + [309 a+b+c] _____ =** **[308a] _____+ [308b] ____ + [2x308c] ____ = ___**	
1004	How old were you when you first had sex (intercourse)? IF NECESSARY: We define sexual intercourse as oral sex, anal or vaginal penetration.	AGE YEARS (MORE OR LESS) .....[ ][ ] NOT HAD SEX ..... **95** REFUSED/NO ANSWER 99	**⇒S.5**

1005	How would you describe the first time that you had sex? Would you say that you wanted to have sex, you did not want to have sex but it happened anyway, or were you forced to have sex?	WANTED TO HAVE SEX ..... 1 NOT WANT BUT HAD SEX ..... 2 FORCED TO HAVE SEX ..... 3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
1005c	Was the first time you had sex with the person who was (at the time or later) your husband/cohabiting partner, or was it with someone else?	HUSBAND/PARTNER ..... 1 SOMEONE ELSE ..... 2 REFUSED /NO ANSWER 9	
1005a	The number of sexual partners women have had differs a lot from person to person. Some women report having had one sex partner, some 2 or more, and still others report many, even 50 or more. In your life how many different men have you had sex with? IF NEEDED PROBE: More or less; I do not need to know the exact number.	PARTNERS .....[ ][ ][ ] DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 998 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 999	
1005b	IF ONE PARTNER IN 1005a; ASK: Did you have sex in the past 12 months? IF YES, ENTER "01" IF NONE ENTER "00" IF MORE THAN ONE PARTNER IN 1005a, ASK With how many of these men did you have sex in the past 12 months? INCLUDE CURRENT PARTNER IN THE TOTAL	PARTNERS ..... [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... 98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 99	
311	Have you ever used anything, or tried in any way, to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... **2** N.A. (NEVER HAD INTERCOURSE) ..... **7** DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	**⇒315** ***⇒S.5***
312	Are you currently doing something, or using any method, to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... **2** DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	**⇒315**
313	What (main) method are you currently using? IF MORE THAN ONE, ONLY MARK MAIN METHOD	PILL/TABLETS ..... 01 INJECTABLES ..... 02 IMPLANTS (NORPLANT) ..... 03 IUD ..... 04 DIAPHRAGM/FOAM/JELLY ..... 05 CALENDAR/MUCUS METHOD ..... 06 FEMALE STERILIZATION ..... 07 CONDOMS ..... **08** MALE STERILIZATION ..... **09** WITHDRAWAL ..... **10** HERBS ..... 11 DRINKING WATER AFTER SEX ..... 12 TAKE A BATH/CLEAN AFTER SEX ..... 13 OTHER:_____ .. 96 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... 98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 99	**⇒315** **⇒315** **⇒315**
314	Does your **current** husband/partner know that you are using a method of family planning?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 N/A: NO CURRENT HUSBAND/PARTNER 7 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	

315	Has/did your current/most recent husband/partner ever refused to use a method or tried to stop you from using a method to avoid getting pregnant?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 N.A. (NEVER HAD A PARTNER)..... 7 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9	⇒317 ⇒S.4 ⇒317 ⇒317
316	In what ways did he let you know that he disapproved of using methods to avoid getting pregnant? MARK ALL THAT APPLY	TOLD ME HE DID NOT APPROVE..... A SHOUTED/GOT ANGRY ..... B THREATENED TO BEAT ME ..... C THREATENED TO LEAVE/THROW ME OUT OF HOME ..... D BEAT ME/PHYSICALLY ASSAULTED..... E TOOK OR DESTROYED METHOD ..... F OTHER _____. X	
317	Apart from what you have told me before, I would now like to ask some specific questions about condoms. Have you ever used a condom with your current/most recent husband/partner?	YES ..... 1 NO..... 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9	⇒318
317a	The last time that you had sex with your current/most recent husband/partner did you use a condom?	YES ..... 1 NO..... 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9	
318	Have you ever asked your current/most recent husband/partner to use a condom?	YES ..... 1 NO..... 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9	
319	Has your current/most recent husband/partner ever refused to use a condom?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9	⇒S.4 ⇒S.4 ⇒S.4
320	In what ways did he let you know that he disapproved of using a condom? MARK ALL THAT APPLY	TOLD ME HE DID NOT APPROVE..... A SHOUTED/GOT ANGRY ..... B THREATENED TO BEAT ME ..... C THREATENED TO LEAVE/THROW ME OUT OF HOME ..... D BEAT ME/PHYSICALLY ASSAULTED..... E TOOK OR DESTROYED METHOD ..... F ACCUSED ME OF BEING UNFAITHFUL/ NOT A GOOD WOMAN ..... G LAUGHED AT/NOT TAKE ME SERIOUS .. H SAID IT IS NOT NECESSARY ..... I OTHER _____. X	

BEFORE STARTING WITH SECTION 4:
REVIEW RESPONSES AND MARK REPRODUCTIVE HISTORY ON REFERENCE SHEET, BOX B.

SECTION 4 CHILDREN

	CHECK: **Ref. Sheet, box B, point Q** (sdkir)	**ANY LIVE BIRTHS** [ ] ⇓ (1)	**NO LIVE BIRTHS** [ ] ⇒ (2)	**⇒S.5**
401	I would like to ask about the last time that you gave birth (Live birth, regardless of whether the child is still alive or not). What is the date of birth of this child?		DAY .....[ ][ ] MONTH .....[ ][ ] YEAR .....[ ][ ][ ][ ]	
402	What name was given to your last born child? Is (NAME) a boy or a girl?		NAME: _____ BOY .....1 GIRL.....2	
403	Is your last born child (NAME) still alive?		YES .....1 NO **2**	**⇒405**
404	How old was (NAME) at his/her last birthday? RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS CHECK AGE WITH BIRTH DATE		AGE IN YEARS .....[ ][ ] IF NOT YET COMPLETED 1 YEAR **00**	**⇒406** **⇒406**
405	How old was (NAME) when he/she died?		YEARS .....[ ][ ] MONTHS (IF LESS THAN 1 YEAR) .....[ ][ ] DAYS (IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH).....[ ][ ]	
406	CHECK IF DATE OF BIRTH OF LAST CHILD (IN Q401) IS MORE OR LESS THAN 5 YEARS AGO		5 OR MORE YEARS AGO .....**1** LESS THAN 5 YEARS AGO.....2	**⇒417**
407	I would like to ask you about your last pregnancy. At the time you became pregnant with this child (NAME), did you want to become pregnant then, did you want to wait until later, did you want no (more) children, or did you not mind either way?		BECOME PREGNANT THEN .....1 WAIT UNTIL LATER.....2 NOT WANT CHILDREN .....3 NOT MIND EITHER WAY .....4 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER .....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
408	At the time you became pregnant with this child (NAME), did your husband/partner want you to become pregnant then, did he want to wait until later, did he want no (more) children at all, or did he not mind either way?		BECOME PREGNANT THEN .....1 WAIT UNTIL LATER.....2 NOT WANT CHILDREN .....3 NOT MIND EITHER WAY .....4 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER .....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
409	When you were pregnant with this child (NAME), did you see anyone for a pregnancy check-up? IF YES: Whom did you see? Anyone else? MARK ALL THAT APPLY		NO ONE .....A DOCTOR .....B GYNAECOLOGIST .....C NURSE/MIDWIFE .....D OTHER:_____ _____.....X	
410	Did your husband/partner stop you, encourage you, or have no interest in whether you received a checkup for your pregnancy?		STOP .....1 ENCOURAGE .....2 NO INTEREST .....3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER .....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
411	When you were pregnant with this child (NAME), did your husband/partner have preference for a son, a daughter or did it not matter to him whether it was a boy or a girl?		SON .....1 DAUGHTER .....2 DID NOT MATTER .....3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER .....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	

412	During this pregnancy, did you consume any alcoholic drinks?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER .....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
413	During this pregnancy, did you smoke any cigarettes or use tobacco?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER .....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
414	Were you given a (postnatal) check-up at any time during the 6 weeks after delivery?	YES .....1 NO .....2 NO, CHILD NOT YET SIX WEEKS OLD .....3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER .....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
415	Was this child (NAME) weighed at birth?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DON'T KNOW /DON'T REMEMBER .....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	⇒417 ⇒417
416	How much did he/she weigh? RECORD FROM HEALTH CARD WHERE POSSIBLE	KG FROM CARD [ ].[ ] .....1 KG FROM RECALL [ ].[ ] .....2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER .....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
417	Do you have any children aged between 5 and 12 years? How many? (include 5-year-old and 12-year-old children)	NUMBER .....[ ][ ] NONE 00	⇒S.5
418	a) How many are boys? b) How many are girls? MAKE SURE ONLY CHILDREN AGED 5-12 YEARS.	a) BOYS .....[ ] b) GIRLS .....[ ]	
419	How many of these children (ages 5-12 years) currently live with you? PROBE: a) How many boys? b) How many girls?	a) BOYS .....[ ] b) GIRLS .....[ ] IF "0" FOR BOTH SEXES ==== GO TO ⇒	⇒S.5
420	Do any of these children (ages 5-12 years): a) Have frequent nightmares? b) x c) Wet their bed often? d) Are any of these children very timid or withdrawn? e) Are any of them aggressive with you or other children?	YES NO DK a) NIGHTMARES 1 2 8 c) WET BED 1 2 8 d) TIMID 1 2 8 e) AGGRESSIVE 1 2 8	
421	Of these children (ages 5-12 years), how many of your boys and how many of your girls have ever run away from home?	a) NUMBER OF BOYS RUN AWAY .....[ ] b) NUMBER OF GIRLS RUN AWAY .....[ ] IF NONE ENTER '0'	
422	Of these children (ages 5-12 years), how many of your boys and how many of your girls are studying/in school?	a) BOYS .....[ ] b) GIRLS .....[ ] IF "0" FOR BOTH SEXES ==== GO TO ⇒	⇒S.5
423	Have any of these children had to repeat (failed) a year at school? MAKE SURE ONLY CHILDREN AGED 5-12 YEARS.	YES .....1 NO .....2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER .....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
424	Have any of these children stopped school for a while or dropped out of school? MAKE SURE ONLY CHILDREN AGED 5-12 YEARS.	YES .....1 NO .....2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER .....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	

SECTION 3 REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

	Now I would like to ask about all of the children that you may have given birth to during your life.		
301	Have you ever given birth? How many children have you given birth to that were alive when they were born? (INCLUDE BIRTHS WHERE THE BABY DIDN'T LIVE FOR LONG)	NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN .....[ ][ ] IF 1 OR MORE ...⇒ NONE 00	⇒303
302	Have you ever been pregnant?	YES.....1 NO.....2 MAYBE/NOT SURE .....3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	⇒303 ⇒310 ⇒310 ⇒310 ⇒310
303	How many children do you have, who are alive now? RECORD NUMBER	CHILDREN .....[ ][ ] NONE 00	
304	Have you ever given birth to a boy or a girl who was born alive, but later died? This could be at any age. IF NO, PROBE: Any baby who cried or showed signs of life but survived for only a few hours or days?	YES .....1 NO 2	⇒306
305	a) How many sons have died? b) How many daughters have died? (THIS IS ABOUT ALL AGES)	a) SONS DEAD .....[ ][ ] b) DAUGHTERS DEAD.....[ ][ ] IF NONE ENTER '00'	
306	Do (did) all your children have the same biological father, or more than one father?	ONE FATHER.....1 MORE THAN ONE FATHER.....2 N/A (NEVER HAD LIVE BIRTH).....7 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	⇒ 308
307	How many of your children receive financial support from their father(s)? Would you say none, some or all? IF ONLY ONE CHILD AND SHE SAYS 'YES,' CODE '3' ('ALL').	NONE.....1 SOME.....2 ALL.....3 N/A .....7 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	
308	How many times have you been pregnant? Include pregnancies that did not end up in a live birth, and if you are pregnant now, your current pregnancy? PROBE: How many pregnancies were with twins, triplets?	a) **TOTAL** NO. OF PREGNANCIES. ....[ ][ ] b) PREGNANCIES WITH TWINS .....[ ] c) PREGNANCIES WITH TRIPLETS .....[ ]	
309	Have you ever had a pregnancy that miscarried, or ended in a stillbirth? Or an abortion? PROBE: How many times did you miscarry, how many times did you have a stillbirth, and how many times did you abort? *PROBE MAY NEED TO BE LOCALLY ADAPTED*	a) MISCARRIAGES .....[ ][ ] b) STILLBIRTHS .....[ ][ ] c) ABORTIONS .....[ ][ ] IF NONE ENTER '00'	
310	Are you pregnant now?	YES.....1 NO.....2 MAYBE.....3	⇒ A ⇒ B ⇒ B
DO EITHER A OR B: **IF PREGNANT NOW ==>** **IF NOT PREGNANT NOW ==>** **VERIFY THAT ADDITION ADDS UP TO THE SAME FIGURE. IF NOT, PROBE AGAIN AND CORRECT.**		**A.** [301] ____ + [309 a+b+c] _____ + 1 = [308a] _____+ [308b] ____ + [2x308c] ____ = ___ **B.** [301] ____ + [309 a+b+c] _____ = [308a] _____+ [308b] ____ + [2x308c] ____ = ___	

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SECTION 5 CURRENT OR MOST RECENT HUSBAND/PARTNER

CHECK: Ref. sheet, Box A (≤5years)	CURRENTLY MARRIED, OR LIVING WITH A MAN/ENGAGED OR DATING A MALE *PARTNER* (Options K, L) [ ] ⇓ (1)	FORMERLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN/ ENGAGED OR DATING A MALE *PARTNER* (Option M) [ ] ⇓ (2)	NEVER MARRIED/ NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN *(NEVER MALE PARTNER)* (Option N) [ ] ⇒ (3)	⇒S.6

501	I would now like you to tell me a little about your current/most recent husband/partner. How old is your husband/partner (completed years)? PROBE: MORE OR LESS IF MOST RECENT HUSBAND/PARTNER DIED: How old would he be now if he were alive?	AGE (YEARS) .....[ ][ ]	
502	In what year was he born?	YEAR .....[ ][ ][ ][ ] DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER .....9998 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9999	
502 a	Where is he from? Is he from the same district as you?	SAME DISTRICT.....1 ANOTHER DISTRICT.....2 ANOTHER COUNTRY .....4 OTHER: _____ ....6 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER .....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
503	Can (could) he read and write?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER .....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
504	Did he ever attend school?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER .....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	⇒506
505	a) What is the highest level of education that he achieved? MARK HIGHEST LEVEL. b) *CONVERT TOTAL YEARS IN SCHOOL.*	PRIMARY _____ year .....1 SECONDARY _____ year .....2 HIGHER _____ year.....3 OTHER (SPECIFY): _____ .....4 DON'T KNOW .....8 NUMBER OF YEARS SCHOOLING ..[ ][ ] DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER .....98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 99	
506	IF CURRENTLY WITH HUSBAND/PARTNER: Is he currently working, looking for work or unemployed, retired or studying? IF NOT CURRENTLY WITH HUSBAND/PARTNER: Towards the end of your relationship was he working, looking for work or unemployed, retired or studying?	WORKING .....1 LOOKING FOR WORK/UNEMPLOYED.....2 RETIRED .....3 STUDENT .....4 DISABLED/LONG TERM SICK .....5 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER .....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	⇒508 ⇒508 ⇒509
507	When did his last job finish? Was it in the past 4 weeks, between 4 weeks and 12 months ago, or before that? (FOR MOST RECENT HUSBAND/PARTNER: in the last 4 weeks or in the last 12 months of your relationship?)	IN THE PAST 4 WEEKS .....1 4 WKS - 12 MONTHS AGO .....2 MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO .....3 NEVER HAD A JOB .....4 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER .....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	⇒509

508	What kind of work does/did he normally do? SPECIFY KIND OF WORK	PROFESSIONAL: _____ 01 SEMI-SKILLED: _____ 02 UNSKILLED/MANUAL: _____ 03 POLICE: _____ 04 OTHER: _____ 96 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 99	
509	How often does/did your husband/partner drink alcohol? 1. Every day or nearly every day 2. Once or twice a week 3. 1–3 times a month 4. Occasionally, less than once a month 5. Never/less than once a year/stopped more than a year ago	EVERY DAY OR NEARLY EVERY DAY 1 ONCE OR TWICE A WEEK 2 1–3 TIMES IN A MONTH 3 LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH 4 NEVER 5 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	➡512
510	In the past 12 months (In the last 12 months of your last relationship), how often have you seen (did you see) your husband/partner drunk? Would you say most days, weekly, once a month, less than once a month, or never?	MOST DAYS 1 WEEKLY 2 ONCE A MONTH 3 LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH 4 NEVER 5 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
511	In the past 12 months (In the last 12 months of your relationship), have you experienced any of the following problems, related to your husband/partner's drinking? a) Money problems b) Family problems x) Any other problems, specify.	YES NO a) MONEY PROBLEMS 1 2 b) FAMILY PROBLEMS 1 2 x) OTHER: _____ 1 2	
512	Does/did your husband/partner ever use drugs (e.g. marijuana)? Would you say: 1. Every day or nearly every day 2. Once or twice a week 3. 1 – 3 times a month 4. Occasionally, less than once a month 5. Never	EVERY DAY OR NEARLY EVERY DAY 1 ONCE OR TWICE A WEEK 2 1 – 3 TIMES IN A MONTH 3 LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH 4 NEVER 5 IN THE PAST, NOT NOW 6 DON'T KNOW /DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
513	Since you have known him, has he ever been involved in a physical fight with another man?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW /DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	➡515 ➡515
514	In the past 12 months (In the last 12 months of the relationship), has this happened once or twice, a few times, many times or never?	NEVER/NOT IN PAST 12 MONTHS 1 ONCE OR TWICE 2 A FEW (3-5) TIMES 3 MANY (MORE THAN 5) TIMES 4 DON'T KNOW /DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
515	Has your current/most recent husband/partner had a relationship with any other women while being with you?	YES 1 NO 2 MAY HAVE 3 DON'T KNOW /DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	➡517 ➡517
516	Has your current/most recent husband/partner had children with any other woman while being with you?	YES 1 NO 2 MAY HAVE 3 DON'T KNOW /DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	

517	How often does/did your husband/partner drink kava (grog)? 1. Every day or nearly every day 2. Once or twice a week 3. 1–3 times a month 4. Occasionally, less than once a month 5. Never/less than once a year/stopped more than a year ago	EVERY DAY OR NEARLY EVERY DAY ...1 ONCE OR TWICE A WEEK .....2 1–3 TIMES IN A MONTH.....3 LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH.....4 NEVER .....5 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER .....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	=>519
518	In the past 12 months (In the last 12 months of your relationship), have you experienced any of the following problems, related to your husband/partner's use of kava (grog)? a) Money problems b) Family problems x) Any other problems, specify.	YES NO a) MONEY PROBLEMS 1 2 b) FAMILY PROBLEMS 1 2 x) OTHER: _____ 1 2	
519	How often does/did your husband/partner gamble (horse gambling)? 1. Every day or nearly every day 2. Once or twice a week 3. 1–3 times a month 4. Occasionally, less than once a month 5. Never/less than once a year/stopped more than a year ago	EVERY DAY OR NEARLY EVERY DAY ...1 ONCE OR TWICE A WEEK .....2 1–3 TIMES IN A MONTH.....3 LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH.....4 NEVER .....5 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER .....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	=>S.6
520	In the past 12 months (In the last 12 months of your relationship), have you experienced any of the following problems, related to your husband/partner's gambling? a) Money problems b) Family problems x) Any other problems, specify.	YES NO a) MONEY PROBLEMS 1 2 b) FAMILY PROBLEMS 1 2 x) OTHER: _____ 1 2	

SECTION 6 ATTITUDES

In Nauru and elsewhere, people have different ideas about families and what is acceptable behaviour for men and women in the home. I am going to read you a list of statements, and I would like you to tell me whether you generally agree or disagree with the statement. There are no right or wrong answers.

601	A good wife obeys her husband even if she disagrees	AGREE ..... 1 DISAGREE ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
602			
603	It is important for a man to show his wife who is the boss	AGREE ..... 1 DISAGREE ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
604			
605	It's a wife's obligation to have sex with her husband even if she doesn't feel like it	AGREE ..... 1 DISAGREE ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
606			

607 In your opinion, does a man have a good reason to hit his wife if:

		YES	NO	DK
a) She does not complete her household work to his satisfaction	a) HOUSEHOLD	1	2	8
b) She disobeys him	b) DISOBEYS	1	2	8
c) She refuses to have sexual relations with him	c) NO SEX	1	2	8
d) She asks him whether he has other girlfriends	d) GIRLFRIENDS	1	2	8
e) He suspects that she is unfaithful	e) SUSPECTS	1	2	8
f) He finds out that she has been unfaithful	f) UNFAITHFUL	1	2	8

608 In your opinion, can a married woman refuse to have sex with her husband if:

		YES	NO	DK
a) She doesn't want to	a) NOT WANT	1	2	8
b) He is drunk	b) DRUNK	1	2	8
c) She is sick	c) SICK	1	2	8
d) He mistreats her	d) MISTREAT	1	2	8

ID NRU [ ][ ]-[ ]-[ ][ ][ ][ ]-[ ]

SECTION 7 RESPONDENT AND HER HUSBAND/PARTNER

CHECK: Ref. sheet, Box A (s7marr)	EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVING WITH A MAN/MALE *PARTNER* (Options K, L, M) [ ] ⇓ (1)	NEVER MARRIED/NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN/*NEVER MALE PARTNER* (Option N) [ ] → (2)	→S.10

When two people marry or live together, they usually share both good and bad moments. I would now like to ask you some questions about your current and past relationships and how your husband/partner treats (treated) you. I would again like to assure you that your answers will be kept confidential, and that you do not have to answer any questions that you do not want to. May I continue?

			YES	NO	DK	
701	In general, do (did) you and your (current or most recent) husband/partner discuss the following topics together:	a) HIS DAY	1	2	8	
	a) Things that have happened to him in the day	b) YOUR DAY	1	2	8	
	b) Things that happen to you during the day	c) YOUR WORRIES	1	2	8	
	c) Your worries or feelings	d) HIS WORRIES	1	2	8	
	d) His worries or feelings					

702	In your relationship with your (current or most recent) husband/partner, how often would you say that you quarrelled? Would you say rarely, sometimes or often?	RARELY	1
		SOMETIMES	2
		OFTEN	3
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	8
		REFUSED/NO ANSWER	9

		A)			B) ONLY ASK IF 'YES' IN 703A Has this happened in the past 12 months?	
			YES	NO	YES	NO
703	I am now going to ask you about some situations that are true for many women. Thinking about your husband/partner or any other husband or partner that you may have had before him, would you say it is generally true that he:					
	a) Tries to keep you from seeing your friends	a) SEEING FRIENDS	1	2	1	2
	b) Tries to restrict contact with your family of birth	b) CONTACT FAMILY	1	2	1	2
	c) Insists on knowing where you are at all times	c) WANTS TO KNOW	1	2	1	2
	~~d)~~					
	e) Gets angry if you speak with another man	e) GETS ANGRY	1	2	1	2
	f) Is often suspicious that you are unfaithful	f) SUSPICIOUS	1	2	1	2
	g) Expects you to ask his permission before seeking health care for yourself	g) HEALTH CARE	1	2	1	2
	h) Your husband/partner refuses to give you enough money for household expenses, even when he has money for other things?	h) REFUSES MONEY	1	2	1	2

CHECK: Question 703	MARK WHEN YES FOR ANY ACT (AT LEAST ONE "1" CIRCLED IN COLUMN A) [ ] ⇓	MARK WHEN ALL ANSWERS NO CIRCLED (ONLY "2" CIRCLED IN COLUMN A) [ ]	→704

703 k	Was the behaviour you just talked about (MENTION ACTS REPORTED IN 703a) to h)) by your current or most recent husband/partner, by any other husband or partner that you may have had before or both?	CURRENT/MOST RECENT HUSBAND/ PARTNER	1
		PREVIOUS HUSBAND/PARTNER	2
		BOTH	3
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	8
		REFUSED/NO ANSWER	9

704	The next questions are about things that happen to many women, and that your current partner, or any other partner may have done to you. Has your current husband/partner, or any other partner ever....	A) (If YES continue with B. If NO skip to next item)		B) Has this happened in the past 12 months? (If YES ask C and D. If NO ask D only)		C) In the past 12 months would you say that this has happened once, a few times or many times?			D) Did this happen before the past 12 months? IF YES: would you say that this has happened once, a few times or many times?			
		YES	NO	YES	NO	One	Few	Many	No	One	Few	Many
	a) Insulted you or made you feel bad about yourself?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	b) Belittled or humiliated you in front of other people?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	c) Done things to scare or intimidate you on purpose (e.g. by the way he looked at you, by yelling and smashing things)?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	d) Verbally threatened to hurt you or someone you care about?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3

CHECK: Question 704	MARK WHEN YES FOR ANY ACT (AT LEAST ONE "1" CIRCLED IN COLUMN A) [ ] ⇓	MARK WHEN ALL ANSWERS NO CIRCLED (ONLY "2" CIRCLED IN COLUMN A) [ ]	⇒705

704 e	Was the behaviour you just talked about (MENTION ACTS REPORTED IN 704) by your current or most recent husband/partner, by any other husband or partner that you may have had before or both?	CURRENT/MOST RECENT HUSBAND/ PARTNER ... 1 PREVIOUS HUSBAND/PARTNER ... 2 BOTH ... 3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER ... 9	

705	Has he or any other partner ever....	A) (If YES continue with B. If NO skip to next item)		B) Has this happened in the past 12 months? (If YES ask C and D. If NO ask D only)		C) In the past 12 months would you say that this has happened once, a few times or many times?			D) Did this happen before the past 12 months? IF YES: would you say that this has happened once, a few times or many times?			
		YES	NO	YES	NO	One	Few	Many	No	One	Few	Many
	a) Slapped you or thrown something at you that could hurt you?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	b) Pushed you or shoved you or pulled your hair?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	c) Hit you with his fist or with something else that could hurt you?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	d) Kicked you, dragged you or beaten you up?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	e) Choked or burnt you on purpose?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	f) Threatened with or actually used a gun, knife or other weapon against you?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3

CHECK: Question 705	MARK WHEN YES FOR ANY ACT (AT LEAST ONE "1" CIRCLED IN COLUMN A) [ ] ⇓	MARK WHEN ALL ANSWERS NO CIRCLED (ONLY "2" CIRCLED IN COLUMN A) [ ]	⇒706

705 g	Was the behaviour you just talked about (MENTION ACTS REPORTED IN 705) by your current or most recent husband/partner, by any other husband or partner that you may have had before or both?	CURRENT/MOST RECENT HUSBAND/ PARTNER 1 PREVIOUS HUSBAND/PARTNER ..... 2 BOTH ..... 3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	

706		A) **(If YES continue with B. If NO skip to next item)** YES NO	B) Has this happened in the past 12 months? **(If YES ask C and D. If NO ask D only)** YES NO	C) In the past 12 months would you say that this has happened once, a few times or many times? One Few Many	D) Did this happen before the past 12 months? IF YES: would you say that this has happened once, a few times or many times? No One Few Many
a)	Did your current husband/partner or any other husband/partner ever force you to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to, for example by threatening you or holding you down? IF NECESSARY: We define sexual intercourse as oral sex, anal or vaginal penetration.	1 2	1 2	1 2 3	0 1 2 3
b)	Did you ever have sexual intercourse you did not want to because you were afraid of what your partner or any other husband or partner might do if you refused?	1 2	1 2	1 2 3	0 1 2 3
c)	Did your husband/partner or any other husband or partner ever forced you to do anything else sexual that you did not want or that you found degrading or humiliating?	1 2	1 2	1 2 3	0 1 2 3

CHECK: Question 706	**MARK WHEN YES FOR ANY ACT (AT LEAST ONE "1" CIRCLED IN COLUMN A)** [ ] ⇓	**MARK WHEN ALL ANSWERS NO CIRCLED (ONLY "2" CIRCLED IN COLUMN A)** [ ]	**→707**

706 d	Was the behaviour you just talked about (MENTION ACTS REPORTED IN 706) by your current or most recent husband/partner, by any other husband or partner that you may have had before or both?	CURRENT/MOST RECENT HUSBAND/ PARTNER 1 PREVIOUS HUSBAND/PARTNER ..... 2 BOTH ..... 3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	

707	VERIFY WHETHER ANSWERED YES TO ANY QUESTION ON PHYSICAL VIOLENCE. **SEE QUESTION 705**	YES, PHYSICAL VIOLENCE ..... 1 NO PHYSICAL VIOLENCE 2	**MARK IN BOX C**
708	VERIFY WHETHER ANSWERED YES TO ANY QUESTION ON SEXUAL VIOLENCE. **SEE QUESTION 706**	YES, SEXUAL VIOLENCE ..... 1 NO SEXUAL VIOLENCE 2	**MARK IN BOX C**
708a	Are you afraid of your current/most recent husband or partner? Would you say never, sometimes, many times, most/all of the time?	NEVER ..... 1 SOMETIMES ..... 2 MANY TIMES ..... 3 MOST/ALL OF THE TIMES ..... 4 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	

905	Have you ever slapped, pushed, hit or physically mistreated your husband/partner when he was not slapping, pushing, hitting or physically mistreating you? IF YES: How often? Would you say once, several times or many times?	NEVER ..... 1 ONCE ..... 2 2-5 TIMES ..... 3 > 5TIMES ..... 4 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	

CHECK : *(s7preg)* **Ref. sheet, Box B** *(s7prnum)* *(s7prcur)*	**EVER BEEN PREGNANT (option P)** *(1)* [ ] ⇓ **NUMBER OF PREGNANCIES (option T)** [ ][ ] ⇓ **CURRENTLY PREGNANT? (option S)** **YES....1** **NO.... 2** ⇓	**NEVER PREGNANT** *(2)* [ ] ⇒	⇒ **s8**

709	You said that you have been pregnant TOTAL times. Was there ever a time when you were pushed, slapped, hit, kicked or beaten by (any of) your husband/partner(s) while you were pregnant?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... **2** DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... **8** REFUSED/NO ANSWER **9**	⇒ **S8** ⇒ **S8** ⇒ **S8**
710	IF RESPONDENT WAS PREGNANT ONLY ONCE, ENTER "01" IF RESPONDENT WAS PREGNANT MORE THAN ONCE: Did this happen in one pregnancy, or more than one pregnancy? In how many pregnancies did this happen (in how many were you pushed, slapped, hit, kicked or beaten)?	NUMBER OF PREGNANCIES IN WHICH THIS HAPPENED ..... [ ][ ]	
710 a	Did this happen in the last pregnancy? IF RESPONDENT WAS PREGNANT ONLY ONCE, CIRCLE CODE '1'.	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
711	Were you ever punched or kicked in the abdomen while you were pregnant?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
IF VIOLENCE REPORTED IN ONE PREGNANCY, REFER TO THAT PARTICULAR PREGNANCY IF VIOLENCE REPORTED IN MORE THAN ONE PREGNANCY, THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS REFER TO THE LAST/MOST RECENT PREGNANCY IN WHICH VIOLENCE REPORTED			
712	During the most recent pregnancy in which you were beaten, was the husband/partner who did this to you the father of the child?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW /DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
713 a	Was the man who did this your current or most recent husband/partner?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
714	Had the same person also done such things to you before you were pregnant?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... **2** DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... **8** REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	⇒ **S8** ⇒ **S8**
715	Compared to before you were pregnant, did the slapping/beating (REFER TO RESPONDENT'S PREVIOUS ANSWERS) get less, stay about the same, or get worse while you were pregnant? By worse I mean, more frequent or more severe.	GOT LESS ..... 1 STAYED ABOUT THE SAME ..... 2 GOT WORSE ..... 3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	

ID NRU [ ][ ]-[ ]-[ ][ ][ ][ ]-[ ]

SECTION 8 INJURIES

CHECK: Ref. sheet Box C	WOMAN EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL AND?OR SEXUAL VIOLENCE ("YES" TO Option U or V) [ ] ⇓	WOMAN HAS NOT EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL OR SEXUAL VIOLENCE ("NO" to BOTH Option U and V) [ ]⇒	
(28phxcc)	(1)	(2)	⇒S.10

I would now like to learn more about the injuries that you experienced from (any of) your husband/partner's acts that we have talked about (MAY NEED TO REFER TO SPECIFIC ACTS RESPONDENT MENTIONED IN SECTION 7). By injury, I mean any form of physical harm, including cuts, sprains, burns, broken bones or broken teeth, or other things like this.

801	Have you ever been injured as a result of these acts by (any of) your husband/partner(s). Please think of the acts that we talked about before.	YES .....1 NO .....2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER .....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	⇒804a
802 a	In your life, how many times were you injured by (any of) your husband(s)/partner(s)? Would you say once, several times or many times?	ONCE .....1 SEVERAL (2-5) TIMES .....2 MANY (MORE THAN 5) TIMES .....3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER .....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
802 b	Has this happened in the past 12 months?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER .....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	

803 a — What type of injury did you have? Please mention any injury due to (any of) your husband/partners acts, no matter how long ago it happened.

MARK ALL

PROBE: Any other injury?

	b) ONLY ASK FOR RESPONSES MARKED IN 803a: Has this happened in the past 12 months? YES	NO	DK
CUTS, PUNCTURES, BITES .....A	1	2	8
SCRATCH, ABRASION, BRUISES .....B	1	2	8
SPRAINS, DISLOCATIONS C	1	2	8
BURNS .....D	1	2	8
PENETRATING INJURY, DEEP CUTS, GASHES .....E	1	2	8
BROKEN EARDRUM, EYE INJURIES .....F	1	2	8
FRACTURES, BROKEN BONES .....G	1	2	8
BROKEN TEETH .....H	1	2	8
INTERNAL INJURIES I	1	2	8
OTHER (specify): _____ X	1	2	8

804 a	In your life, did you ever lose consciousness because of what (any of your) your husband/partner(s) did to you?	YES .....1 NO .....3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER .....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	⇒805a ⇒805a
804 b	Has this happened in the past 12 months?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER .....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
805 a	In your life, were you ever hurt badly enough by (any of) your husband/partner(s) that you needed health care (even if you did not receive it)? IF YES: How many times? IF NOT SURE: More or less?	TIMES NEEDED HEALTH CARE .....[ ][ ] REFUSED/NO ANSWER .....99 NOT NEEDED 00	⇒S.9

805 b	Has this happened in the past 12 months?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER .....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
806	In your life, did you ever receive health care for this injury (these injuries)? Would you say, sometimes or always or never?	YES, SOMETIMES .....1 YES, ALWAYS .....2 NO, NEVER.....3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER .....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	⇒S.9
807	In your life, have you ever had to spend any nights in a hospital due to the injury/injuries? IF YES: How many nights? (MORE OR LESS)	NUMBER OF NIGHTS IN HOSPITAL .[ ][ ] IF NONE ENTER '00' DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER .....98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 99	
808	Did you tell a health worker the real cause of your injury?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER .....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	

ID NRU [ ][ ]-[ ]-[ ][ ][ ][ ]-[ ]

SECTION 9 IMPACT AND COPING

THIS SECTION IS FOR WOMEN WHO REPORT PHYSICAL OR SEXUAL VIOLENCE BY HUSBAND/PARTNER.

I would now like to ask you some questions about what effects your husband/partner's acts has had on you . With acts I mean… (REFER TO SPECIFIC ACTS THE RESPONDENT HAS MENTIONED IN SECTION 7).

IF REPORTED MORE THAN ONE VIOLENT HUSBAND/PARTNER, ADD: I would like you to answer these questions in relation to the most recent/last husband/partner who did these things to you..

CHECK: Ref. sheet Box C (29phys)	**WOMAN EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL VIOLENCE** ("YES" TO Option U) [ ] ↓ (1)	**WOMAN HAS EXPERIENCED SEXUAL VIOLENCE ONLY** ("NO" to Option U and "YES" to option V) [ ] → (2)	→906

901	Are there any particular situations that tend to lead to (or trigger) your husband/partner's behaviour? REFER TO ACTS OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE MENTIONED BEFORE. PROBE: Any other situation? MARK ALL MENTIONED	NO PARTICULAR REASON ..... A WHEN MAN DRUNK ..... B MONEY PROBLEMS ..... C DIFFICULTIES AT HIS WORK ..... D WHEN HE IS UNEMPLOYED ..... E NO FOOD AT HOME ..... F PROBLEMS WITH HIS OR HER FAMILY ..... G SHE IS PREGNANT ..... H HE IS JEALOUS OF HER ..... I SHE REFUSES SEX ..... J SHE IS DISOBEDIENT ..... K HE WANTS TO TEACH HER A LESSON, EDUCATE OR DISCIPLINE HER ..... L HE WANT TO SHOW HE IS BOSS ..... M OTHER (specify): _____ X	

CHECK: (Ref. sheet, Box B, option R) (nChild)	**CHILDREN LIVING** [ ] ↓ (1)	**NO CHILDREN ALIVE** [ ] → (2)	→904

902	For any of these incidents, were your children present or did they overhear you being beaten? IF YES: How often? Would you say once or twice, several times or most of the time?	NEVER ..... 1 ONCE OR TWICE ..... 2 SEVERAL TIMES ..... 3 MANY TIMES/MOST OF THE TIME ..... 4 DON'T KNOW ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
~~903~~			
904	During the times that you were hit, did you ever fight back physically or to defend yourself? IF YES: How often? Would you say once, several times or most of the time?	NEVER ..... 1 ONCE ..... 2 SEVERAL TIMES ..... 3 MANY TIMES/MOST OF THE TIME ..... 4 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	→906
904 a	What was the effect of you fighting back on the violence at the time? Would you say, that it had no effect, the beating/violence became worse, the violence became less, or that the violence stopped, at least for the moment.	NO CHANGE/NO EFFECT ..... 1 VIOLENCE BECAME WORSE ..... 2 VIOLENCE BECAME LESS ..... 3 VIOLENCE STOPPED ..... 4 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
~~905~~	~~Moved~~		

906	Would you say that your husband /partner's behaviour towards you has affected your physical or mental health? Would you say, that it has had no effect, a little effect or a large effect? REFER TO SPECIFIC ACTS OF **PHYSICAL AND/OR SEXUAL VIOLENCE** SHE DESCRIBED EARLIER	NO EFFECT .....1 A LITTLE.....2 A LOT .....3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER .....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	
907	In what way, if any, has your husband/partner's behaviour (the violence) disrupted your work or other income-generating activities? MARK ALL THAT APPLY	N/A (NO WORK FOR MONEY) .....A WORK NOT DISRUPTED.....B HUSBAND?PARTNER INTERRUPTED WORK .C UNABLE TO CONCENTRATE .....D UNABLE TO WORK/SICK LEAVE .....E LOST CONFIDENCE IN OWN ABILITY .....F OTHER (specify): _____ .X	
908	Who have you told about his behaviour? MARK ALL MENTIONED PROBE: Anyone else?	NO ONE .....A FRIENDS .....B PARENTS .....C BROTHER OR SISTER.....D UNCLE OR AUNT .....E HUSBAND/PARTNER'S FAMILY .....F CHILDREN .....G NEIGHBOURS .....H POLICE .....I DOCTOR/HEALTH WORKER .....J PRIEST/RELIGIOUS LEADER.....K COUNSELLOR.....L NGO/WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION .....M LOCAL LEADER .....N OTHER (specify):_____X	
909	Did anyone ever try to help you? IF YES, Who helped you? MARK ALL MENTIONED PROBE: Anyone else?	NO ONE..... A FRIENDS .....B PARENTS .....C BROTHER OR SISTER ..... D UNCLE OR AUNT.....E HUSBAND/PARTNER'S FAMILY ..... F CHILDREN ..... G NEIGHBOURS..... H POLICE.....I DOCTOR/HEALTH WORKER.....J PRIEST/RELIGIOUS LEADER ..... K COUNSELLOR .....L NGO/WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION .....M LOCAL LEADER..... N OTHER (specify): _____X	

910 a	Did you ever go to any of the following for help? READ EACH ONE		YES	NO	910 b. ASK ONLY FOR THOSE MARKED YES in 910a. Were you satisfied with the help given? YES	NO
	a) Police	a) POLICE	1	2	1	2
	b) Hospital or health centre	b) HOSPITAL/ HEALTH CENTRE	1	2	1	2
	c) ..	c) ..				
	d) Legal advice centre	d) LEGAL ADVICE CENTRE	1	2	1	2
	e) Court/Family court	e) COURT	1	2	1	2
	f) Shelter	f) SHELTER	1	2	1	2
	g) Community leader	g) LOCAL LEADER	1	2	1	2
	h) Women's organization (Use name)	h) WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION: _____	1	2	1	2
	j) Priest/Religious leader	j) PRIEST, RELIGIOUS LEADER	1	2	1	2
	x) Anywhere else? Where?	x) ELSEWHERE (specify) :_____ _____	1	2	1	2
			*	**		

CHECK: Question 910a * ** (*Recheck)	MARK WHEN YES FOR ANY IN Q. 910a (AT LEAST ONE "1" CIRCLED IN COLUMN MARKED WITH *) [ ] ⇓ (1)	MARK WHEN ALL ANSWERS NO CIRCLED (ONLY "2" CIRCLED **) [ ] (2)	→912

911	What were the reasons that made you go for help? MARK ALL MENTIONED AND GO TO 913	ENCOURAGED BY FRIENDS/FAMILY ..... A COULD NOT ENDURE MORE ..... B BADLY INJURED ..... C HE THREATENED OR TRIED TO KILL HER ..... D HE THREATENED OR HIT CHILDREN ..... E SAW THAT CHILDREN SUFFERING ..... F THROWN OUT OF THE HOME ..... G AFRAID SHE WOULD KILL HIM ..... H AFRAID HE WOULD KILL HER ..... I OTHER (specify): _____ _____ X	FOR ALL OPTIONS GO TO 913
912	What were the reasons that you did not go to any of these? MARK ALL MENTIONED	DON'T KNOW/NO ANSWER ..... A FEAR OF THREATS/CONSEQUENCES/ MORE VIOLENCE ..... B VIOLENCE NORMAL/NOT SERIOUS ..... C EMBARRASSED/ASHAMED/AFRAID WOULD NOT BE BELIEVED OR WOULD BE BLAMED ..... D BELIEVED NOT HELP/KNOW OTHER WOMEN NOT HELPED ..... E AFRAID WOULD END RELATIONSHIP ..... F AFRAID WOULD LOSE CHILDREN ..... G BRING BAD NAME TO FAMILY ..... H DID NOT KNOW HER OPTIONS ..... I OTHER (specify): _____ _____ X	

913	Is there anyone that you would like (have liked) to receive (more) help from? Who? MARK ALL MENTIONED	NO ONE MENTIONED ..... A HIS RELATIVES ..... B HER RELATIVES ..... C FRIENDS/NEIGHBOURS ..... D HEALTH CENTRE ..... E POLICE ..... F PRIEST/RELIGIOUS LEADER ..... G SOCIAL WORKER ..... I OTHER (specify): _____ .X	
914	Did you ever leave, even if only overnight, because of his behaviour? IF YES: How many times? (MORE OR LESS)	NUMBER OF TIMES LEFT ..... [ ][ ] NEVER ..... **00** N.A. (NOT LIVING TOGETHER) ..... **97** DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... 98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 99	**→919** **→S.10**
915	What were the reasons why you left the last time? MARK ALL MENTIONED	NO PARTICULAR INCIDENT ..... A ENCOURAGED BY FRIENDS/FAMILY ..... B COULD NOT ENDURE MORE ..... C BADLY INJURED ..... D HE THREATENED OR TRIED TO KILL HER ..... E HE THREATENED OR HIT CHILDREN ..... F SAW THAT CHILDREN SUFFERING ..... G THROWN OUT OF THE HOME ..... H AFRAID SHE WOULD KILL HIM ..... I ENCOURAGED BY ORGANIZATION: _____ ..... J AFRAID HE WOULD KILL HER ..... K OTHER (specify): _____ X	
916	Where did you go the last time? MARK ONE	HER RELATIVES ..... 01 HIS RELATIVES ..... 02 HER FRIENDS/NEIGHBOURS ..... 03 HOTEL/LODGINGS ..... 04 STREET ..... 05 CHURCH/TEMPLE ..... 06 SHELTER ..... 07 OTHER (specify): _____ ..... 96 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... 98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 99	
917	How long did you stay away the last time? RECORD NUMBER OF DAYS OR MONTHS	NUMBER OF DAYS (IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH) ..... [ ][ ] ..1 NUMBER OF MONTHS (IF 1 MONTH OR MORE) ..... [ ][ ] ..2 LEFT HUSBAND/PARTNER / DID NOT RETURN/ NOT WITH HUSBAND/PARTNER 3	**→S.10**
918	What were the reasons that you returned? MARK ALL MENTIONED AND GO TO SECTION 10	DIDN'T WANT TO LEAVE CHILDREN ..... A SANCTITY OF MARRIAGE ..... B FOR SAKE OF FAMILY/CHILDREN (FAMILY HONOUR) ..... C COULDN'T SUPPORT CHILDREN ..... D LOVED HIM ..... E HE ASKED HER TO GO BACK ..... F FAMILY SAID TO RETURN ..... G FORGAVE HIM ..... H THOUGHT HE WOULD CHANGE ..... I THREATENED HER/CHILDREN ..... J COULD NOT STAY THERE (WHERE SHE WENT) ..... K VIOLENCE NORMAL/NOT SERIOUS ..... L OTHER (specify): _____ X	**FOR ALL OPTIONS GO TO Section 10**

919	What were the reasons that made you stay? MARK ALL MENTIONED	DIDN'T WANT TO LEAVE CHILDREN ..... A SANCTITY OF MARRIAGE ..... B DIDN'T WANT TO BRING SHAME ON FAMILY ..... C COULDN'T SUPPORT CHILDREN ..... D LOVED HIM ..... E DIDN'T WANT TO BE SINGLE ..... F FAMILY SAID TO STAY ..... G FORGAVE HIM ..... H THOUGHT HE WOULD CHANGE ..... I THREATENED HER/CHILDREN ..... J NOWHERE TO GO ..... K VIOLENCE NORMAL/NOT SERIOUS ..... L OTHER (specify): _____ X	

ID NRU [ ][ ]-[ ]-[ ][ ][ ][ ]-[ ]

SECTION 10 OTHER EXPERIENCES

N01 **READ TO RESPONDENT:**
In their lives, many women have unwanted experiences and experience different forms of maltreatment and violence from all kinds of people, men or women. These may be relatives, other people that they know, and/or strangers. If you don't mind, I would like to ask you about some of these situations. Everything that you say will be kept confidetntial. I will first ask about what has happened since you were 15 years old (from 15 upwards until now), and thereafter during the past 12 months.
FOR WOMEN WHO WERE EVER MARRIED OR PARTNERED ADD: These questions are about people other than your husband/partner(s).

N02	**A.Since the age of 15 until now**, has anyone ever done any of the following to you:	A. YES	A. NO	B.IF YES: Has this happened in the past 12 months? YES	NO	DK
a)	Slapped, hit, beaten, kicked or done anything else to hurt you?	1	2	1	2	8
b)	Thrown something at you? Pushed you or pulled your hair?	1	2	1	2	8
c)	Choked or burnt you on purpose?	1	2	1	2	8
d)	Threatened with or actually used a gun, knife or other weapon against you?	1	2	1	2	8

CHECK N02	**AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ('1') MARKED IN COLUMN A. [ ]** ↓	**ONLY 'NO' ('2') MARKED [ ]⇒**	**⇒ N06**

N03	a) Who did this to you? PROBE: Anyone else? How about a relative? How about someone at school or work? How about a friend or neighbour? A stranger or anyone else? DO NOT READ OUT THE LIST MARK ALL MENTIONED		b) ASK ONLY FOR THOSE MARKED in a). How many times did this happen **since you were 15**? Once, a few times, or many times? Once	A few times	Many times	c) ASK ONLY FOR THOSE MARKED in a). How many times did this happen **in the past 12 months**? NO	Once	A few times	Many times
	FATHER/STEPFATHER	A	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	MOTHER/STEPMOTHER	B	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	MOTHER IN LAW	C	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	OTHER MALE FAMILY MEMBER	D	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	OTHER FEMALE FAMILY MEMBER	E	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	SOMEONE AT WORK - MALE	F	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	SOMEONE AT WORK - FEMALE	G	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCE - MALE	H	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCE - FEMALE	I	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	RECENT ACQUAINTANCE - MALE	J	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	RECENT ACQUAINTANCE - FEMALE	K	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	COMPLETE STRANGER - MALE	L	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	COMPLETE STRANGER - FEMALE	M	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	TEACHER - MALE	N	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	TEACHER - FEMALE	O	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	DOCTOR/HEALTH STAFF - MALE	P	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	DOCTOR/HEALTH STAFF - FEMALE	Q	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	RELIGIOUS LEADER - MALE	R	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	POLICE/ SOLDIER - MALE	S	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	OTHER – MALE (specify) _____	W	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	OTHER – FEMALE (specify) _____	X	1	2	3	0	1	2	3

N04	**INDICATE BELOW THE LETTERS FOR THE PERPETRATORS THAT WERE MENTIONED. IF MORE THAN 3 PERPETRATORS HAVE BEEN MENTIONED, ASK WHICH 3 WERE THE MOST SERIOUS AND INDICATE THE LETTERS AS IN ABOVE LIST HERE: PERPETRATOR 1 [ ] PERPETRATOR 2 [ ] PERPETRATOR 3 [ ] ASK N05 a, b, and c, FIRST FOR PERPETRATOR 1, THEN FOR PERPETRATOR 2 AND FINALLY FOR PEPETRATOR 3. WHEN NO MORE PERPETRATORS, GO TO N06.**						
N05	Did the following ever happen as a result of what .... (USE SAME WORDS TO REFER TO THE PERPETRATOR AS RESPONDENT) did to you?	A) PERPETRATOR 1		B) PERPETRATOR 2		C) PERPETRATOR 3	
		YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO
	a) You had cuts, scratches, bruises or aches.	1	2	1	2	1	2
	b) You had injuries to eye or ear, sprains, dislocations or burns.	1	2	1	2	1	2
	c) You had deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, internal injuries or any other similar injury.	1	2	1	2	1	2
	IF AT LEAST ONE 'YES' to a) b) or c):						
	d) Did the injury (injuries) happen in the past 12 months?	1	2	1	2	1	2
	ONLY ASK FOR THE PERTRATORS INDICATED IN N04.	IF MORE THAN 1 PERPETRATOR, GO TO B		IF MORE THAN 2 PERPETRATORS GO TO C			

ID NRU [ ][ ]-[ ]-[ ][ ][ ][ ]-[ ]

N06a	Now I would like to ask you about other unwanted experiences you may have had. Again, I want you to think about any person, man or woman. FOR WOMEN WHO EVER HAD A PARTNER ADD IF NECESSARY: except your husband/male partner. **Since the age of 15 until now**, has anyone ever **forced you into sexual intercourse** when you did not want to, for example by threatening you, holding you down, or putting you in a situation where you could not say no. Remember to include people you have known as well as strangers. Please at this point exclude **attempts** to force you. IF NECESSARY: We define sexual intercourse as oral sex, anal or vaginal penetration. NOTE THAT THIS QUESTIONS IS ABOUT RAPES THAT ACTUALLY HAPPENED	YES .....1 NO 2	→ **N08**
N06b	Has this happened in the past 12 months?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK.....8	

N07	a) Who did this to you? PROBE: Anyone else? How about a relative? How about someone at school or work? How about a friend or neighbour? A stranger or anyone else? DO NOT READ OUT THE LIST MARK ALL MENTIONED		b) ASK ONLY FOR THOSE MARKED in a). How many times did this happen **since you were 15**? Once, a few times, or many times?			c) ASK ONLY FOR THOSE MARKED in a). How many times did this happen **in the past 12 months**? Once, a few times, or many times?		
			Once	A few times	Many times	NO	Once	A few times	Many times
	FATHER/STEPFATHER	A	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	MOTHER/STEPMOTHER	B	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	MOTHER IN LAW	C	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	OTHER MALE FAMILY MEMBER	D	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	OTHER FEMALE FAMILY MEMBER	E	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	SOMEONE AT WORK - MALE	F	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	SOMEONE AT WORK - FEMALE	G	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCE - MALE	H	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCE - FEMALE	I	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	RECENT ACQUAINTANCE - MALE	J	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	RECENT ACQUAINTANCE - FEMALE	K	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	COMPLETE STRANGER - MALE	L	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	COMPLETE STRANGER - FEMALE	M	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	TEACHER - MALE	N	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	TEACHER - FEMALE	O	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	DOCTOR/HEALTH STAFF - MALE	P	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	DOCTOR/HEALTH STAFF - FEMALE	Q	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	RELIGIOUS LEADER - MALE	R	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	POLICE/ SOLDIER - MALE	S	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	OTHER – MALE (specify) _____	W	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	OTHER – FEMALE (specify) _____	X	1	2	3	0	1	2	3

ID NRU [ ][ ]-[ ]-[ ][ ][ ][ ]-[ ]

N08	Again, I want you to think about any person, man or woman. FOR WOMEN WHO EVER HAD A PARTNER ADD: except your husband/male partner. Apart from anything you may have mentioned, can you tell me if, **since the age of 15 until now**, any of the following has happened to you? Remember to include people you have known as well as strangers.	A.		B.IF YES: Has this happened in the past 12 months?		
		YES	NO	YES	NO	DK
	a) Has anyone **attempted to force** you to perform a sexual act you did not want, attempted to force you into sexual intercourse (which did not take place)	1	2	1	2	8
	b) Touched you sexually. This includes for example touching of breasts or private parts.	1	2	1	2	8
	c) Made sexual remarks or sending sexual text messages or facebook messages against your will.	1	2	1	2	8
	d) Made you touch their private parts against your will,	1	2	1	2	8
	e) Showed sexual explicit pictures against your will,	1	2	1	2	8
	f) Sexual harassment in the workplace, at school, etc.	1	2	1	2	8
	g) anything else sexually that you did not want: _____	1	2	1	2	8

CHECK N08	**AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ('1') MARKED IN COLUMN A.** [ ] ⇓	**ONLY 'NO' ('2') MARKED** [ ] ⇒	⇒ **S1003**

			b) ASK ONLY FOR THOSE MARKED in a). How many times did this happen **since you were 15**? Once, a few times, or many times?			c) ASK ONLY FOR THOSE MARKED in a). How many times did this happen **in the past 12 months?** Once, a few times, or many times?			
N09	a) Who did this to you? PROBE: Anyone else? How about a relative? How about someone at school or work? How about a friend or neighbour? A stranger or anyone else? DO NOT READ OUT THE LIST MARK ALL MENTIONED		Once	A few times	Many times	NO	Once	A few times	Many times
	FATHER/STEPFATHER	A	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	MOTHER/STEPMOTHER	B	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	MOTHER IN LAW	C	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	OTHER MALE FAMILY MEMBER	D	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	OTHER FEMALE FAMILY MEMBER	E	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	SOMEONE AT WORK - MALE	F	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	SOMEONE AT WORK - FEMALE	G	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCE - MALE	H	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCE - FEMALE	I	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	RECENT ACQUAINTANCE - MALE	J	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	RECENT ACQUAINTANCE - FEMALE	K	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	COMPLETE STRANGER - MALE	L	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	COMPLETE STRANGER - FEMALE	M	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	TEACHER - MALE	N	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	TEACHER - FEMALE	O	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	DOCTOR/HEALTH STAFF - MALE	P	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	DOCTOR/HEALTH STAFF - FEMALE	Q	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	RELIGIOUS LEADER - MALE	R	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	POLICE/ SOLDIER - MALE	S	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	OTHER – MALE (specify) _____	W	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	OTHER – FEMALE (specify) _____	X	1	2	3	0	1	2	3

1003	When you were a child, before the age of 15 years, do you remember if any- one in your family ever touched you sexually, or made you do something sexual that you didn't want to? This includes for example touching of breasts or private parts, making sexual remarks or showing sexual explicit pictures against your will, making you touch their private parts, having sex or trying to have sex with you etc. IF NO: CONTINUE PROMPTING: How about someone at school? How about a friend or neighbour? Has anyone else done this to you? IF YES CONTINUE WITH 1003a	YES .....1 NO 2	⇒ **1006**

1003 a)	a) IF YES: Who did this to you? We do not need to know the name of this person. CONTINUE: How about someone at school? How about a friend or neighbour? Has anyone else done this to you?		ASK ONLY FOR THOSE MARKED IN 1003a				
			b) How old were you when it happened with this person for the first time? (more or less)	c) How old was this person? PROBE: roughly (more or less).	d) How many times did this happen?		
					Once	Few times	Many times
		FATHER/STEPFATHER A	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ]	1	2	3
		MOTHER/STEPMOTHER B	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ]	1	2	3
		MOTHER IN LAW C	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ]	1	2	3
		OTHER MALE FAMILY MEMBER D	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ]	1	2	3
		OTHER FEMALE FAMILY MEMBER E	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ]	1	2	3
		SOMEONE AT WORK - MALE F	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ]	1	2	3
		SOMEONE AT WORK - FEMALE G	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ]	1	2	3
		FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCE - MALE H	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ]	1	2	3
		FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCE - FEMALE I	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ]	1	2	3
		RECENT ACQUAINTANCE - MALE J	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ]	1	2	3
		RECENT ACQUAINTANCE - FEMALE K	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ]	1	2	3
		COMPLETE STRANGER - MALE L	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ]	1	2	3
		COMPLETE STRANGER – FEMALE M	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ]	1	2	3
		TEACHER - MALE N	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ]	1	2	3
		TEACHER - FEMALE O	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ]	1	2	3
		DOCTOR/HEALTH STAFF - MALE P	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ]	1	2	3
		DOCTOR/HEALTH STAFF - FEMALE Q	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ]	1	2	3
		RELIGIOUS LEADER - MALE R	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ]	1	2	3
		POLICE/ SOLDIER - MALE S	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ]	1	2	3
		OTHER – MALE (specify) _____ W	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ]	1	2	3
		OTHER – FEMALE (specify) _____ X	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ]	1	2	3
				DK = 98			

1003e	During any of the instances you mentioned before of sexual things that happened before you were 15 years, did this person put his penis or something else into your vagina, your backside (anus), or mouth ?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DON'T KNOW .....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
~~1004~~	~~Moved~~		
~~1005~~	~~Moved~~		

1006	When you were a child, was your mother hit by your father (or her husband or boyfriend)?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 PARENTS DID NOT LIVE TOGETHER ..... 3 DON'T KNOW ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
1007	When you were a child, did anyone in your family ever: a) Slapped or spanked you (with hand)? b) Beat or kicked you or hit you with fist? c) Hit you with a belt, stick, broom or something else? d) Tied you with a rope? x) Anything else? Specify: _____	YES NO DK a) SLAPPED 1 2 8 b) BEAT, KICKED 1 2 8 c) HIT WITH OBJECT 1 2 8 d) TIED WITH ROPE 1 2 8 x) ANYTHING ELSE 1 2 8	
* CHECK: Ref. sheet Box A *(1/0/user)*	**EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVING WITH A MAN/DATING *PARTNER*** **(Options K,L,M)** [ ] ↓ *(1)*	**NEVER MARRIED/NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN/NEVER DATING** **(Option N)** [ ] ⇒ *(2)*	⇒S.11
1008	As far as you know, was your (most recent) husband?/partner's mother hit or beaten by her husband/partner?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 PARENTS DID NOT LIVE TOGETHER ..... 3 DON'T KNOW ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
~~1009~~			
1010	As far as you know, was your (most recent) husband/partner himself hit or beaten regularly by someone in his family, when he was a child?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	

SECTION 11 FINANCIAL AUTONOMY

Now I would like to ask you some questions about things that you own and your earnings. We need this information to understand the financial position of women nowadays.

1101	Please tell me if you own any of the following, either by yourself or with someone else: a) Land b) Your house c) A company or business d) .. e) Small animals (chickens, pigs, goats, etc.) f) Produce or crops from certain fields or trees g) Large household items (TV, bed, cooker) h) Jewellery, gold or other valuables j) Motor car k) .. x) Other property, specify FOR EACH, PROBE: Do you own this on your own, or do you own it with others?		YES Own by self	YES Own with others	NO Don't own	
		a) LAND	1	2	3	
		b) HOUSE	1	2	3	
		c) COMPANY	1	2	3	
		d) ..				
		e) SMALL ANIMALS	1	2	3	
		f) PRODUCE	1	2	3	
		g) HOUSEHOLD ITEMS	1	2	3	
		h) JEWELLERY	1	2	3	
		j) MOTOR CAR	1	2	3	
		k) ..				
		x) OTHER PROPERTY: _____	1	2	3	
1102	a) Do you earn money by yourself? IF YES: What exactly do you do to earn money? ASK ALL. SPECIFY: b) Job c) Selling things, trading d) .. x) Any other activity, specify	NO ..... A ⇒ *s11mar				
			YES	NO		
		b) JOB: _____	1	2		
		c) SELLING/TRADING: _____	1	2		
		d)				
		x) OTHER: _____	1	2		

* CHECK: Ref. sheet, Box A (s11mar)	CURRENTLY MARRIED/CURRENTLY LIVING WITH A MAN (Option K) [ ] ⇓ (1)	NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING WITH A MAN/*CURRENT OR PAST MALE DATING PARTNER* (Options L, M, N) [ ] ⇒ (2)	⇒S.12
CHECK 1102	1. OPTIONS b) c) d) or x) MARKED [ ] ⇓	2. OPTION a) MARKED [ ] ⇒	⇒1105

1103	Are you able to spend the money you earn how you want yourself, or do you have to give all or part of the money to your husband/partner?	SELF/OWN CHOICE ..... 1 GIVE PART TO HUSBAND/PARTNER ..... 2 GIVE ALL TO HUSBAND/PARTNER ..... 3 DON'T KNOW ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9
1104	Would you say that the money that you bring into the family is more than what your husband/partner contributes, less than what he contributes, or about the same as he contributes?	MORE THAN HUSBAND/PARTNER ..... 1 LESS THAN HUSBAND/PARTNER ..... 2 ABOUT THE SAME ..... 3 DO NOT KNOW ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9
1105	Have you ever given up/refused a job for money because your husband/partner did not want you to work?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9

1106	Has your husband/partner ever taken your earnings or savings from you against your will? IF YES: Has he done this once or twice, several times or many times?	NEVER ..... 1 ONCE OR TWICE ..... 2 SEVERAL TIMES ..... 3 MANY TIMES/ALL OF THE TIME ..... 4 N/A (DOES NOT HAVE SAVINGS/EARNINGS) 7 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
1107	Does your husband /partner ever refuse to give you money for household expenses, even when he has money for other things? IF YES: Has he done this once or twice, several times or many times?	NEVER ..... 1 ONCE OR TWICE ..... 2 SEVERAL TIMES ..... 3 MANY TIMES/ALL OF THE TIME ..... 4 N/A (PARTNER DOES NOT EARN MONEY) ..... 7 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
1108	In case of emergency, do you think that you alone could raise enough money to house and feed your family for 4 weeks? This could be for example by selling things that you own, or by borrowing money from people you know, or from a bank or moneylender?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	

ID NRU [ ][ ]-[ ]-[ ][ ][ ][ ]-[ ]

SECTION 12 COMPLETION OF INTERVIEW			
1201	I would now like to give you a card. On this card are two pictures. No other information is written on the card. The first picture is of a sad face, the second is of a happy face. No matter what you have already told me, I would like you to put a mark below the sad face if someone has ever touched you sexually, or made you do something sexual that you didn't want to, before you were 15 years old (when you were a child younger than 15 years old). Please put a mark below the happy face if this has never happened to you. Once you have marked the card, please fold it over and put it in this envelope. This will ensure that I do not know your answer. GIVE RESPONDENT CARD AND PEN. MAKE SURE THAT THE RESPONDENT FOLDS THE CARD; PUTS IT IN THE ENVELOPE; AND SEALS THE ENVELOPE BEFORE GIVING IT BACK TO YOU. ON LEAVING THE INTERVIEW SECURELY ATTACH THE ENVELOPE TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE (OR WRITE THE QUESTIONNAIRE CODE ON THE ENVELOPE).	CARD GIVEN FOR COMPLETION .....1 CARD NOT GIVEN FOR COMPLETION 2	
1202	We have now finished the interview. Do you have any comments, or is there anything else you would like to add? _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ __		
1202 a	Do you have any recommendations or suggestions that could help to stop domestic violence against women in this country? _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____		
1203	I have asked you about many difficult things. How has talking about these things made you feel? WRITE DOWN ANY SPECIFIC RESPONSE GIVEN BY RESPONDENT _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____	GOOD/BETTER .....1 BAD/WORSE .....2 SAME/ NO DIFFERENCE . 3	
1204	Finally, do you agree that we may contact you again if we need to ask a few more questions for clarification? COUNTRIES TO SPECIFY TIME PERIOD DEPENDING ON WHEN THEY PLAN TO DO QUALITY CONTROL VISITS	YES ..... 1 NO 2	

FINISH ONE – IF RESPONDENT HAS DISCLOSED PROBLEMS/VIOLENCE

I would like to thank you very much for helping us. I appreciate the time that you have taken. I realize that these questions may have been difficult for you to answer, but it is only by hearing from women themselves that we can really understand about their health and experiences of violence.

From what you have told us, I can tell that you have had some very difficult times in your life. No one has the right to treat someone else in that way. However, from what you have told me I can see also that you are strong, and have survived through some difficult circumstances.

Here is a list of organizations that provide support, legal advice and counselling services to women in Nauru. Please do contact them if you would like to talk over your situation with anyone. Their services are free, and they will keep anything that you say confidential. You can go whenever you feel ready to, either soon or later on.

FINISH TWO - IF RESPONDENT HAS NOT DISCLOSED PROBLEMS/VIOLENCE

I would like to thank you very much for helping us. I appreciate the time that you have taken. I realize that these questions may have been difficult for you to answer, but it is only by hearing from women themselves that we can really understand about women's health and experiences in life.

In case you ever hear of another woman who needs help, here is a list of organizations that provide support, legal advice and counselling services to women in Nauru. Please do contact them if you or any of your friends or relatives need help. Their services are free, and they will keep anything that anyone says to them confidential.

1205	RECORD TIME OF END OF INTERVIEW:	HH:MM [ ][ ]:[ ][ ] (00-24 h)
1206	ASK THE RESPONDENT. How long did you think the interview lasted? THIS SHOULD BE HER OWN ESTIMATE	Hours [ ] Minutes [ ][ ]

INTERVIEWER COMMENTS TO BE COMPLETED AFTER INTERVIEW

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FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:
1 SAD
2 HAPPY
3 NOT CLEAR
4 CARD EMPTY
5 NO CARD

ID NRU [ ][ ]-[ ]-[ ][ ][ ][ ]-[ ]

REFERENCE SHEET (THIS WILL BE USED IF VIOLENCE QUESTIONS APPLIED TO ALL WOMEN WHO EVER HAD A HUSBAND/PARTNER, CURRENT OR PAST)

Box A. MARITAL STATUS

Copy exactly from Q119 and 120. Follow arrows and mark **only ONE** of the following for marital status:

119	Are you currently married, living together or *involved in a relationship with a man without living together*?	CURRENTLY MARRIED AND LIVING TOGETHER.....1 CURRENTLY MARRIED NOT LIVING TOGETHER.....2 LIVING WITH MAN, NOT MARRIED.....3 *CURRENTLY HAVING A REGULAR PARTNER (ENGAGED, DATING), NOT LIVING TOGETHER*.....4 NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING WITH A MAN *(NOT INVOLVED IN A RELATIONSHIP WITH A MAN)*.....5 CURRENTLY HAVING FEMALE PARTNER ..6	[ ] Currently married and/or living with man **(K)** [ ] Currently with regular partner (dating relationship) **(L)** [ ] Previously married/previously lived with man *(no current relationship)* **(M1)**
120 a	Have you ever been married or lived with a male partner?	YES, MARRIED.....1 LIVED WITH A MAN, NOT MARRIED.....3 NO.....5	[ ] Previously had *relationship* **(M2)**
120 b	Have you ever been involved in a relationship with a man without living together (such as being engaged or dating)?	YES.....1 NO.....2	[ ] Never married /never lived with man *(no current or past relationship)* **(N)**

123. Number of times married/lived together with man: [ ][ ] **(O)**

Box B. REPRODUCTIVE HISTORY

Check and complete ALL that applies for reproductive history of respondent:

(P) Respondent has been pregnant at least once (Question 308, 1 or more) [ ] Yes[ ] No

(Q) Respondent had at least one child born alive (Question 301, 1 or more) [ ] Yes[ ] No

(R) Respondent has children who are alive (Question 303, 1 or more) [ ] Yes[ ] No

(S) Respondent is currently pregnant (Question 310, option 1) [ ] Yes[ ] No

(T) Number of pregnancies reported (Question 308): [ ][ ]

Box C. VIOLENCE BY HUSBAND/PARTNER

Check and complete ALL that applies for respondent:

(U) Respondent has been victim of physical violence (Question 707) [ ] Yes [ ] No

(V) Respondent has been victim of sexual violence (Question 708) [ ] Yes [ ] No

Annex IV. Differences between Nauru and the WHO generic questionnaire

The following are the most relevant differences between Nauru's FHSS questionnaire version 11.3 (10 July 2013) and the WHO generic questionnaire version 10.[47]

General

- Title, implementing agency, and logos
- Separated administration form, household selection form, and household questionnaire from the women's questionnaire

ADMINISTRATION FORM

- ID: NRU + District (2) + EA (1) + DWELLING (4) and HH (1)
- Language of questionnaire: values: English 01, Nauruan 06
- Language of interview: values: English 01, Nauruan 06, Mixed 90

Household Selection Form

- Adapted introductory script
- Q1 – wording adapted
- Q 3 – wording adapted; added column to collect data on whereabouts and contact phone number of eligible women, added rows to have space for 22 women and girls
- Removed instructions on how to select a woman (as this is being done in the office)

Household questionnaire

- Questions 1-5 adapted for Nauru (adapted from Census and/or HIES)

Individual consent form

(Note that households had also been given or shown a letter with info)

- Added that women had been selected with 500 others; that interviewers had received special training and sworn and oath of confidentiality; expanded that results will help developing programs for women and families: added a question on language of interview.

WOMEN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

Section 1:

- 101, 102, 103, 108: Change "community" in "district"
- 108a: Religions adapted for Nauru
- 108b: Ethnic group changed into citizenship; answer options adapted for Nauru
- 111a: Added for education: Other (Specify)
- 111d: Deleted answer option "Welfare" and added "Land rentals"
- 112: Changed answer options into: this district, another district, another country
- 113: Specified "living close enough" by adding "Living in Nauru"
- 126-128 (Polygamy): Removed

[47] Jansen, H. (30 November 2013). Detailed Technical Report on Nauru FHSS. Provided by UNFPA PSRO.

- 129: Removed option customary marriage
- 133-135 (Bride price): Removed

Section 2:

- 213c: Removed
- 216: Changed skip from S3 to 219
- 219-220: Added new questions on bingo

Section 3:

- 1005b: Added for clarity: "INCLUDE CURRENT PARTNER IN TOTAL"
- 313: Added answer options: "drinking water after sex" and "taking bath after sex"

Section 4:

- 409: Wording of question and adaptation of answer options.

Section 5:

- 502a: Changed answer options into: this district, another district, another country
- 505a: Added for education: Other (Specify)
- 508: Removed "military"
- 515: Changed skip S6 into 517
- 517–518: Newly added questions on drinking kava
- 519-520: Newly added question on gambling

Section 7:

- Removed from introduction: "if anyone interrupts us…." because interviews were not done in HH but in private space.

Section 9:

- 910: removed row (c) Social services

Section 10:

- N01-N09: In first set of questions: changed: "Since age 15" into "since age 15 until now"
- N06b: New question asking "Has it happened in the past 12 months?"
- CHECK N08: New filter after N08 to facilitate skip pattern
- 1003: Clarified "before the age of 15 years" by adding "when you were a child"

Section 11:

- 1101: Removed d) large animals and k) savings in bank
- 1102: Removed d) seasonal work

Section 12:

- 1201: Clarified "before the age of 15 years" by adding "when you were a child"

Annex V. Method to develop index of socio-economic status

Nauru Family Health and Support Study

Prepared by Seema Vyas, PhD

August 2014

1. INTRODUCTION

The Nauru Family Health and Support Study (FHSS) collected information on a number of individual variables reflecting different dimensions of household socioeconomic status (SES). This report describes the method used to develop a single measure index of SES or "asset index" using this information. A key issue in deriving an asset index using different indicators is how to assign weights to the individual variables. Principal components analysis (PCA) is a commonly used approach for statistically deriving weights for asset indices. PCA is a multivariate statistical technique that reduces the number of variables in a data set into a smaller number of components. Each component is a weighted combination of the original variables. The higher the degree of correlation among the original variables in the data, the fewer components required to capture the common information. An important property of the components derived is that they are uncorrelated, therefore each component captures a dimension in the data. The next section details the steps taken to derive a PCA-based asset index.

2. METHOD

Guided by Vyas and Kumaranayake (2006) this study undertook three steps to derive a PCA-based asset index: first, a descriptive analysis; second, the construction of the PCA-based asset index; and third, the classification of households into SES groups. The analysis was conducted using STATA version 12.00 statistical software.

2.1 Descriptive analysis

The first step was to conduct descriptive analysis which involved establishing the overall sample size, the frequency of each variable and patterns of missing data for individual variables. This descriptive analysis was essential exploratory work to ensure data quality, and appropriate data coding and recoding for further analysis.

Overall sample size

From a total of 500 households visited, a household selection form and questionnaire was administered and completed in 386. The household questionnaire gathered information on different asset ownership indicators, and the household selection form identified whether or not a woman eligible for a subsequent woman's questionnaire was present. A woman's questionnaire was administered and completed in 152 households. The SES index was constructed using data from all households where full household questionnaire data were collected.

Frequency analysis

The purpose of the frequency analysis was to establish the extent to which the variables are distributed across the households and to inform subsequent coding of the variables. An issue with PCA is that it works best when asset variables are correlated, but also when the distribution of variables varies across households. It is the assets that are more unequally distributed between households that are given more weight in PCA. For example, an asset which all households own or which no households own would exhibit no variation between households and would carry a weight close to zero from a PCA. A second issue with PCA is that data in categorical form are not suitable for inclusion in the analysis. This is because the categories are converted into a quantitative scale which does not have any meaning. To avoid this, qualitative categorical variables are recoded into binary variables.

The Nauru FHSS gathered information on household infrastructure characteristics — main source of drinking water; type of sanitation facility; the main material used in the roof and in floors; source of lighting; and main fuel used for cooking — ownership of a range of vehicles, household durable assets, land ownership, and the number of rooms in the house for sleeping and the total number of people in the household. An initial analysis revealed one household refused to answer the vast majority of questions considered for this analysis.[48] Therefore, the household was excluded and results are reported for 385 households. A description and frequency distribution of the variables is shown in Table 1.

[48] The household refused to answer questions on vehicle, household durable asset, land ownership and the number of sleeping rooms in the household. In addition, the household did not give a response to the question on the main material used in the roof.

The findings reveal two main responses dominate most of the housing infrastructure characteristics. Households obtain drinking water from either a desalination plant (37.1%) or from a rain water tank (57.1%) and the vast majority of households' main toilet facility is either the household's own flush toilet (64.7%) or a shared flush toilet (29.9%). The main material used in the roof is either corrugated iron (with guttering (49.1%) and without guttering (19.0%)) or asbestos (25.5%), and the main material used in the floor is either concrete (80.5%) or timber/plywood (17.9%). The vast majority of households used either gas (67.5%) or electricity (30.4%) as their main source of fuel for cooking. All except one household had electricity as their main source of lighting including one household whose electricity supply came from their own generator.

Ownership of vehicles ranges from 9.9% (truck/van/minibus) to 67% (motorbike). Slightly less than 40% of households own either a motor car or a bicycle. There is variability across households in the ownership of durable items ranging from 34.3% (microwave) to the vast majority having a ceiling/standard fan (91.4%). Household ownership of a television or a DVD player was high—over 80%. Almost two-thirds of households own a refrigerator and almost three-quarters own a freezer. The vast majority of households (94.5%) reported that at least one household member owns land. The average number of rooms in the household for sleeping is 2.83 and the mean total number of persons living in the household is slightly over 8.

Table 1: Description and frequency of asset variables

Variable long name / short name	Variable label	N=385	%/ mean (std. dev)
Main source of drinking water q01a	Desalination plant	143	37.1
	Rain water tank	220	57.1
	Well in yard	1	0.3
	Piped supply outside neighborhood	4	1.0
	Other	17	4.4
Sanitation facility q01b	Own flush toilet	249	64.7
	Shared flush toilet	115	29.9
	Household pit latrine	5	1.3
	Public sewage system	4	1.0
	Other	12	3.1
Main materials used in roof q02a	Corrugated Iron with guttering	189	49.1
	Corrugated Iron without guttering	73	19.0
	Concrete roofing	6	1.6
	Asbestos/Fibro	98	25.5
	Thatched/Fibro	2	0.5
	Other	17	4.4
Main material used in floor q02b	Concrete	310	80.5
	Timber/ plywood	69	17.9
	Gravel	3	0.8
	Other	3	0.8
Source of lighting q03a	Electric/main electricity supply	384	99.7
	Electricity, own generator	1	0.3
	Other	1	0.3
Main fuel for cooking q03b	Electricity	117	30.4
	Gas	260	67.5
	Kerosene	1	0.3
	Wood/ open fire	5	1.3
	Other	2	0.5
Motor car q04a	Yes	145	37.7
	No	240	62.3
Motorbike q04b	Yes	258	67.0
	No	127	33.0
Truck/Van/ Minibus q04c	Yes	38	9.9
	No	347	90.1

Bicycle q04d	Yes	146	37.9
	No	239	62.1
Refrigerator q04e	Yes	245	63.6
	No	140	36.4
Deep freezer q04f	Yes	285	74.0
	No	100	26.0
Microwave oven q04g	Yes	132	34.3
	No	253	65.7
Television q04h	Yes	331	86.0
	No	54	14.0
DVD player q04i	Yes	314	81.6
	No	71	18.4
Air conditioning unit q04j	Yes	175	45.5
	No	210	54.5
Ceiling/standard fans q04k	Yes	352	91.4
	No	33	8.6
Desktop computer q05a	Yes	44	11.4
	No	341	88.6
Laptop q05b	Yes	246	63.9
	No	139	36.1
Internet connection q05c	Yes	196	50.9
	No	184	47.8
	Don't know	5	1.3
Telephone/mobile q05d	Yes	375	97.4
	No	10	2.6
Sky TV / Free TV q05e	Yes	116	30.1
	No	269	69.9
Radio q05f	Yes	211	54.8
	No	172	44.7
	Don't know	1	0.3
	Refused no answer	1	0.3
Land ownership	Yes	364	94.5
q06	No	19	4.9
	Don't know/ remember	2	0.5
q07 (n=383)	Rooms for sleeping		
tothh/hh1	Total in household		

Table 2: Description of SES variables used in PCA analysis

Variable description	Type of variable	Value labels	
Main source of drinking water in household			
Desalination plant	Binary	No=0	Yes=1
Rain water	Binary	No=0	Yes=1
Other (well/piped/other)	Binary	No=0	Yes=1
Toilet facility in household			
Own flush toilet	Binary	No=0	Yes=1
Shared flush toilet	Binary	No=0	Yes=1
Other (pit latrine/public sewage/other)	Binary	No=0	Yes=1
Main materials used in the roof			
Corrugated iron roof	Binary	No=0	Yes=1
Asbestos roof	Binary	No=0	Yes=1
Other (thatched/concrete/other)	Binary	No=0	Yes=1
Main materials used in floor			

Concrete	Binary	No=0	Yes=1
Timber	Binary	No=0	Yes=1
Other (gravel/other)	Binary	No=0	Yes=1
Main fuel used for cooking			
Electricity	Binary	No=0	Yes=1
Gas	Binary	No=0	Yes=1
Other (kerosene/wood, open fire/other)	Binary	No=0	Yes=1
Vehicle ownership			
Car	Binary	No=0	Yes=1
Motorbike	Binary	No=0	Yes=1
Truck/Van/ Minibus	Binary	No=0	Yes=1
Bicycle	Binary	No=0	Yes=1
Household asset ownership			
Refrigerator	Binary	No=0	Yes=1
Deep freezer	Binary	No=0	Yes=1
Microwave oven	Binary	No=0	Yes=1
Television	Binary	No=0	Yes=1
DVD player	Binary	No=0	Yes=1
Air conditioning unit	Binary	No=0	Yes=1
Ceiling/standard fans	Binary	No=0	Yes=1
Computer (desktop and laptop)	Binary	No=0	Yes=1
Internet connection	Binary	No=0	Yes=1
Telephone/mobile	Binary	No=0	Yes=1
Sky TV / Free TV	Binary	No=0	Yes=1
Radio	Binary	No=0	Yes=1
Land ownership	Binary	No=0	Yes=1
Crowd (No. people in household/No. of rooms for sleeping)	Continuous		

2.2 Analytical approach

Coding of variables

Table 2 describes the coding for each asset indicator. A challenge when considering the household infrastructure variables is the appropriate classification of the other responses that, despite having low frequencies, does not appear to fit with the main two response characteristics. Therefore, the household infrastructure variables were categorised into three binary indicators. The main source of household drinking water was categorized into: 1) "desalination plant"; 2) "rain water tank"; and 3) "other" that combined the responses well in yard, piped supply outside the neighborhood and other. Household toilet facility was categorized into 1) "own flush toilet"; 2) "shared flush toilet"; and 3) "other" that combined the responses household pit latrine, public sewage system and other. The main materials used in roof was categorized into 1) "iron roof" that combined the responses corrugated iron with guttering and corrugated iron without guttering 2) "asbestos/fibro" and 3) "other" that combined the responses concrete, thatched and other. The main material used in the floor was categorized into 1) "concrete"; 2) "timber/plywood"; and 3) "other" that combined the response gravel floor and other. The main source of fuel used for cooking was categorized into 1) "electricity"; 2) "gas"; and 3) "other" that combined the responses kerosene, wood/open fire and other.[49]

Ownership of different types of vehicles, household durable assets and land ownership were considered separately as binary indicators each coded 1—presence or ownership of the indicator (e.g. household owns vehicle, durable asset or land) and 0—absence of the indicator (e.g. household does not own vehicle, durable asset, or no household member owns land). Desktop computer and laptop computer were combined into a single indicator. Don't know responses were coded as 0. A household "crowding" index was created as the ratio between the number of people in the household and the number of rooms in the house for sleeping.

[49] Source of lighting was not considered because the variable exhibited no variation.

3. PRINCIPAL COMPONENTS ANALYSIS

The first principal component is considered a measure of household SES and is therefore retained. The output from a PCA is a table of factor scores or weights for each variable and interpretation of the weights depends, in part, on its face-validity. Generally, a variable with a positive factor score is associated with higher household assets, and conversely a variable with a negative factor score is associated with lower household assets.[50]

The PCA considered all the variables detailed in Table 2 (main source of drinking water; type of toilet facility; main material used in the roof and used in the floor; main source of fuel used for cooking; ownership of the different types of vehicles; household durable assets; land ownership and household crowding). However, an issue with the analysis is the potentially large number of indicators and that some related to the household infrastructure characteristics had very low frequencies. An initial analysis considered all the variables, however, all three indicators of main source of drinking water, main materials used in the roof and main materials used in the floor displayed very low weights and, therefore, were excluded from the final model. The results of the final model are shown in Table 3.

Households with their own flush toilet and whose main source of fuel used for cooking is gas would attain a higher asset score. All other infrastructure variables: shared and other flush toilet and electricity and other fuel used for cooking were associated with negative asset scores. Ownership of all types of vehicles would attain a higher asset score and the weights ranged between 0.163 (motorbike) to 0.287 (car). Ownership of all household durable assets was also associated with a higher asset score with the weights ranging between 0.149 for a ceiling fan to 0.3483 (computer). Ownership of land displayed a very low weight. Higher household crowding was associated with a lower asset score—though only marginally. Ownership of a computer and access to internet, air conditioning in the household were the indicators that displayed the highest weights.

Table 3: Results from principal components analysis

	Total sample (N=385)		
SES indicator	**Mean**	**Std. dev**	**PC score**
Own flush toilet	0.647	0.479	0.219
Shared flush toilet	0.299	0.458	-0.140
Other type of toilet	0.055	0.227	-0.178
Electricity used for cooking	0.304	0.461	-0.116
Gas used for cooking	0.675	0.469	0.162
Other fuel used for cooking	0.021	0.143	-0.159
Car	0.377	0.485	0.287
Motorbike	0.670	0.471	0.163
Truck/Van/ Minibus	0.099	0.299	0.212
Bicycle	0.379	0.486	0.222
Refrigerator	0.636	0.482	0.224
Deep freezer	0.740	0.439	0.159
Microwave oven	0.343	0.475	0.213
Television	0.860	0.348	0.204
DVD player	0.816	0.388	0.211
Air conditioning unit	0.455	0.499	0.267
Ceiling/standard fans	0.914	0.280	0.149
Computer	0.662	0.474	0.348
Internet connection	0.509	0.501	0.340
Telephone/mobile	0.974	0.159	0.119
Sky TV / Free TV	0.301	0.459	0.197
Radio	0.549	0.498	0.198
Land ownership	0.945	0.227	0.029
Household crowding	3.268	1.804	-0.054

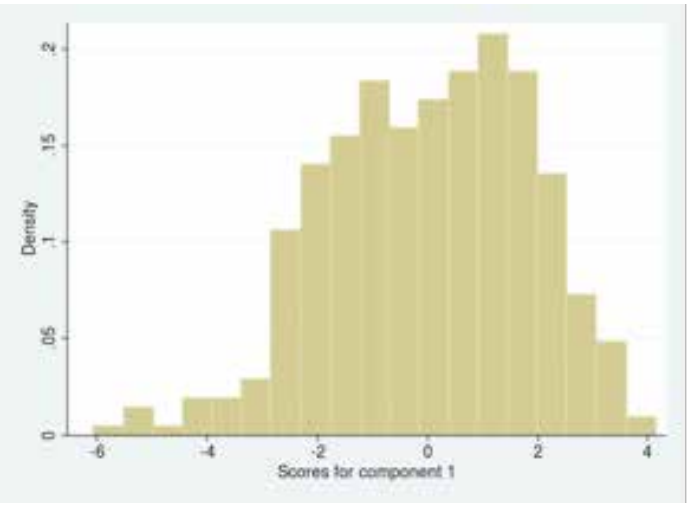
[50] In STATA, when specifying PCA, the user is given the choice of deriving eigenvectors (weights) from either the correlation matrix or the co-variance matrix of the data. If the raw data has been standardized, then PCA should use the co-variance matrix. As the data was not standardized, and they are therefore not expressed in the same units, the analysis specified the correlation matrix to ensure that all data have equal weight. For example, crowding is a quantitative variable and has greater variance than the other binary variables, and would therefore dominate the first principal component if the co-variance matrix was used.

3.2 Classification of households into SES group

Classification of households into SES group

Using the factor scores from the first principal component as weights, a dependent variable can then be constructed for each household that has a mean equal to zero and a standard deviation equal to one. This dependent variable can be regarded as the household's asset score and the higher the household asset score, the higher the implied SES of that household. A histogram of the household asset scores is shown in Figure 1. The figure reveals that, except for a few households with very low asset scores, the distribution of the household asset score is fairly symmetrically distributed.

Figure 1: Distribution of household SES score



To differentiate households into broad asset wealth categories studies have used cut-off points—most commonly an arbitrarily defined disaggregation e.g. quintiles. Another method is to use a data driven approach—cluster analysis—to derive asset wealth categories. Cluster analysis was used in the "WHO multi-country study on domestic violence and women's health" to derive the "lowest", "middle" and "highest" household asset groups.

For this study both methods to classify households into asset wealth groups were explored. First households were ranked according to their asset score. Based on these scores, households were split into three equal sized groups or "terciles". K-means cluster analysis was used to group households into three clusters. The mean asset score for each group, derived using both methods, is shown in Table 4. When considering the classification using the tercile approach, the difference in the mean asset score is higher between the low and middle asset groups than for the middle and the highest asset groups (2.207 and 1.841 respectively). This pattern is mirrored with the cluster method where the difference in mean asset score is virtually the same—2.337, between the lowest and the middle asset groups, and 1.862, between the middle and the highest asset group. From the cluster method 28% of households were classified in the highest asset group, 38% in the middle asset group and 34% were classified in the lowest asset group. A cross tabulation of household classification from both methods revealed that over 99% (n=364) of households were classified in the same asset wealth group.

Table 4: Mean socioeconomic scores by SES group (N=385)

	Terciles (N=385)			Cluster analysis (N=385)		
Total sample	**Low**	**Medium**	**High**	**Low**	**Medium**	**High**
N	129	128	128	130	147	108
%	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.8	38.18	28.05
Mean SES score	-2.080	0.127	1.968	-2.071	0.267	2.129
Std. Dev	1.019	0.553	0.689	1.020	0.608	0.630

Internal coherence compares the mean value for each asset variable by asset group to assess whether ownership differs by group. Table 5 shows the mean ownership levels of the asset indicator variables by both the tercile and cluster derived asset groups. The findings reveal that for all indicators both methods similarly differentiate household assets—a finding that is unsurprising given the very high degree of consistency across both methods in classifying households into asset groups.

Table 5: Mean ownership of SES variables by SES group (N=385)

	Tercile			Cluster		
SES indicator	**Low**	**Medium**	**High**	**Low**	**Medium**	**High**
Own flush toilet	41.9	67.2	85.2	42.3	70.1	84.3
Shared flush toilet	43.4	31.3	14.8	43.1	28.6	15.7
Other type of toilet	14.7	1.6	0.0	14.6	1.4	0.0
Electricity used for cooking	46.5	24.2	20.3	46.2	24.5	19.4
Gas used for cooking	47.3	75.8	79.7	47.7	75.5	80.6
Other fuel used for cooking	6.2	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.0
Car	11.6	30.5	71.1	11.5	34.0	74.1
Motorbike	52.7	67.2	81.3	53.1	67.4	83.3
Truck/Van/ Minibus	0.8	4.7	24.2	0.8	4.8	27.8
Bicycle	13.2	39.8	60.9	13.1	41.5	63.0
Refrigerator	41.9	64.8	84.4	42.3	67.4	84.3
Deep freezer	60.5	72.7	89.1	60.8	72.1	92.6
Microwave oven	14.0	32.0	57.0	13.9	34.0	59.3
Television	73.6	88.3	96.1	73.1	89.1	97.2
DVD player	66.7	82.0	96.1	66.2	83.7	97.2
Air conditioning unit	20.2	39.8	76.6	20.0	44.2	77.8
Ceiling/standard fans	82.2	96.1	96.1	82.3	96.6	95.4
Computer	27.1	74.2	97.7	26.9	76.2	100.0
Internet connection	13.2	52.3	87.5	13.9	53.7	91.7
Telephone/mobile	92.3	100.0	100.0	92.3	100.0	100.0
Sky TV / Free TV	13.2	29.7	47.7	13.1	30.6	50.0
Radio	34.1	55.5	75.0	34.6	56.5	76.9
Land ownership	93.8	95.3	94.5	93.9	94.6	95.4
Household crowding	3.47	3.25	3.08	3.5	3.3	3.0

4. SUMMARY

This report describes how a PCA-based asset index was created using the Nauru FHSS data. From the PCA analysis households were classified into asset groups using terciles and cluster analysis. An issue that presented itself when conducting this analysis is that the response options for the household infrastructure variables were not always clear. For example, responses to the question type of toilet facility appeared to refer to either the type of toilet facility (flush toilet, pit latrine) or the system in place (public sewage system)—a flush toilet could be connected to a public sewage system! Nevertheless, the household asset index constructed appears to have face-validity and the assessment of the internal coherence performed according to a-priori assumptions. Both the tercile and cluster method for classifying households performed equally well in disaggregating household asset wealth. While the cluster approach does not appear to have any greater discriminatory power over the tercile approach, to be consistent with other Pacific Island studies, the cluster method should be used for all subsequent analyses.

REFERENCE

Vyas S and Kumaranayake L (2006) How to do (or not to do) . . .Constructing socio-economic status indices: how to use principal components analysis. Health Policy and Planning 21(6): 459-468.

Annex VI. Qualitative Methods

Nauru FHSS
Qualitative Questions
Prepared by Carlued Leon

The following questions aim to collect complementary information on partner violence in order to contextualize the findings from the quantitative survey. These questions will be asked to a group of women (approx. 20-25 women) who reported experiences of partner violence in the quantitative questionnaire. Interviews should be organized outside of the women's household and in a safe, private location. Interviews should be conducted one-on-one, i.e. just between two people: interviewee and interviewer.

It is preferred to interview women who reported partner violence in the 12 months preceding the survey so as to have current information about the context of the violence and services available to abused women. However, given the small sample of survey respondents who experienced partner violence, it is possible that the number of women who experienced current partner violence is less than 25 women. It may also be more difficult for women who are currently experiencing partner violence to be part of these follow-up interviews (e.g., partner does not allow her to go outside of the house alone/without him). In these cases, women who reported lifetime partner violence can also be interviewed.

All survey respondents were asked at the end of the survey if they could be contacted later on. It is important to ensure that women consented to be contacted after the survey for further questions.

It could be useful to have on hand the type of partner violence that each interviewee reported in the survey. This could be done by writing down in a corner or behind the interview material a 'P' for physical partner violence, an 'S' for sexual partner violence, and 'P/S' for both types of partner violence (an example has been provided in the next page). This can facilitate tailoring interview questions to specific experiences of violence. Please do not have/show the actual survey during these interviews.

For reference, the following are the specific acts of partner violence that were asked in the survey:

VAW Type	Acts
Physical	a) Slapped you or thrown something at you that could hurt you? b) Pushed you or shoved you or pulled your hair? c) Hit you with his fist or with something else that could hurt you? d) Kicked you, dragged you or beaten you up? e) Choked or burnt you on purpose? f) Threatened with or actually used a gun, knife or other weapon against you?
Sexual	a) Did your current husband/partner or any other husband/partner ever force you to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to, for example by threatening you or holding you down? b) Did you ever have sexual intercourse you did not want to because you were afraid of what your partner or any other husband or partner might do if you refused? c) Did your husband/partner or any other husband or partner ever forced you to do anything else sexual that you did not want or that you found degrading or humiliating?

P____ S____ P/S____

QUESTIONS

Introduction and questions should be read/asked once the interviewee is in the central, safe location and full privacy has been ensured. DO NOT READ INFORMATION IN BRACKETS [...]

Introduction. Hi, my name is_____. We have invited you to this interview because you participated in Family Health and Support Survey last year. In that survey, you shared some difficult experiences you went through with your husband/partner—either a current or a previous husband/partner. We would like to ask you further questions about these experiences.

Please know that all the information you share with us today will be kept completely confidential. You can choose not to answer certain questions or to decline participation in this interview at any time.

Do you agree to be interviewed? YES___ NO___

In last year's survey, you shared with us that your current or previous husband/partner would do things like [MENTION SOME EXAMPLES OF ACTS OF PARTNER VIOLENCE].

1. Why do you think your husband/partner behaves/behaved like this? Are there any particular situations that usually trigger your husband/partner's behavior?

Could you describe how the(se) situation(s) usually unfolded before the incident happened?

2. Did you ever discuss these experiences/incidents with others?

[IF YES, PROBE:] **Who did you tell? How did they respond?**

[IF NO, PROBE:] **If you did not tell anyone, why didn't you?**

3. Did you ever go to any formal service organization (e.g. health center, NGO, etc.) or authorities (e.g. police, court, religious leader, etc.) for help?

[IF YES, PROBE:] **What service organizations or authorities you went to? Why did you go to those services or authorities? Were they helpful? Why were they (or weren't they) helpful?**

[IF NO, PROBE:] **Why didn't you go anywhere for help or support? What did you do then?**

4. Looking back at when you first started experiencing this situation with your husband/partner, is there anything that you would have done differently to get out of/solve the situation?

[IF YES, PROBE:] **What would you have done? Why would you have done it? What would it be different today if you have done that?**

[IF NO, PROBE:] **Why would you not have done anything different?**

5. What advice would you give to another woman who has just started to experience something similar with her husband/partner? Why would you recommend this?

Annex VII. Tables

NOTE: Some tables have been modified for the purpose of reporting in this document to preserve confidentiality.

Table 3.1. Household and individual sample obtained and response rates, Nauru 2013

	Total	
	Number	%
Total number of households in the sample	**500**	
Dwelling vacant	71	14.2
Dwelling destroyed	1	0.2
Dwelling not found	2	0.4
Strange language (not eligible)	2	0.4
Total number of true (eligible) households visited	**424**	
Household absent	4	0.9
No member at home	1	0.2
Refused at household level	33	7.8
Household interview completed (household response rate, based on true households)	**386**	**91.0**
No eligible woman in household	1	0.3
Total number of households with selected eligible woman	**385**	
Selected woman not at home	7	1.8
Selected woman incapacitated	0	0.0
Selected woman refused to be interviewed	225	58.4
Selected woman does not want to continue interview (partially completed)	5	1.3
Completed individual interview (individual response rate based on households with selected eligible woman)	**148**	**38.4**

Table 3.2. Characteristics of respondents in the sample (unweighted), Nauru 2013

	Total (unweighted)			
	All respondents		Ever-Partnered	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total	**148**	**100.0**	**131**	**100.0**
Religion				
Nauruan Congregational	50	33.8	45	34.4
Roman Catholic	54	36.5	44	33.6
Nauruan Independent	13	8.8	13	9.9
Other Christian	16	10.8	15	11.4
Other religion	13	8.8	12	9.2
No religion	2	1.4	2	1.5
Age group				
15-19	9	6.1	3	2.3
20-24	15	10.1	10	7.6
25-29	19	12.8	18	13.7
30-34	19	12.8	19	14.5
35-39	28	18.9	27	20.6
40-44	24	16.2	21	16.0
45-49	13	8.8	12	9.2
50-54	12	8.1	12	9.2
55-59	6	4.0	6	4.6
60-64	3	2.0	3	2.3
Current partnership status				
Never partnered	17	11.5	--	--
Currently married	101	68.2	101	77.1

Living with man (not married)	10	6.8	10	7.6
Regular partner (dating)	3	2.0	3	2.3
Divorced/separated	10	6.8	10	7.6
Widowed	7	4.7	7	5.3
Household assets index				
Low	48	32.6	45	34.6
Medium	56	38.1	49	37.7
High	43	29.2	36	27.7

Table 3.3. Characteristics of respondents in the sample and female population age 15-64 years in the general population (2011 Census), Nauru 2013

	Unweighted		2011 Census	
	All respondents		Female population 15-64	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total	148	100.0	3,030	100.0
Religion				
Nauruan Congregational	50	33.8		
Roman Catholic	54	36.5		
Nauruan Independent	13	8.8		
Other Christian	16	10.8		
Other religion	13	8.8		
No religion	2	1.4		
Age group				
15-19	9	6.1	439	14.5
20-24	15	10.1	513	16.9
25-29	19	12.8	490	16.2
30-34	19	12.8	367	12.1
35-39	28	18.9	300	9.9
40-44	24	16.2	234	7.7
45-49	13	8.8	251	8.3
50-54	12	8.1	205	6.8
55-59	6	4.0	145	4.8
60-64	3	2.0	86	2.8
Current Partnership Status				
Never partnered	17	11.5	1,000	33.0
Currently married	101	68.2	1,513	49.9
Living with man (not married)	10	6.8	262	8.6
Regular partner (dating)	3	2.0	-	-
Divorced/separated	10	6.8	89	2.9
Widowed	7	4.7	166	5.5
Household assets index				
Low	48	32.6		
Medium	56	38.1		
High	43	29.2		

Table 3.4. Types of partner violence (unweighted) among ever-partnered women, Nauru 2013

	Total (unweighted)			
Type of partner violence	%		95% CI	
Lifetime physical violence	46.6	38.1	-	55.2
Current physical violence	20.6	14.5	-	28.5
Lifetime sexual violence	20.6	14.5	-	28.5
Current sexual violence	9.9	5.8	-	16.4
Lifetime phys/sexual violence	48.1	39.6	-	56.7
Current phys/sexual violence	22.1	15.8	-	30.2

Table 4.2. Prevalence of different acts of physical violence by partners among women who experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence (N=63), Nauru 2013

	Total (N=63)
	Ever happened (%)
Slapped, threw something	84.1
Pushed or shoved	68.2
Hit with a fist or something else	58.7
Kicked, dragged, beaten	43.5
Choked or burnt on purpose	17.5
Threatened or used a gun, knife or weapon	27.0
At least one act of physical violence	96.8

Table 4.5. Proportion of women who reported physical violence in pregnancy among ever-pregnant women who experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence (N=59), Nauru 2013

	Experienced violence during pregnancy (%)	Number of ever-pregnant women who experienced partner violence (N)
Total	25.4	59

Table 4.7. Specific acts of sexual violence by partners as reported by women who experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence (N=63), Nauru 2013

	Total
	(N=63)
	Ever happened
	(%)
Physically forced to have sexual intercourse when she did not want to	23.8
Had sexual intercourse she did not want to because she was afraid of what her partner might do	30.2
Forced to perform degrading or humiliating sexual act	28.6
At least one act of sexual violence	42.9

Table 4.11.a/4.11.b. Types of controlling behaviors by partners among ever-partnered respondents (N=131), Nauru 2013

LIFETIME Percentage of women reporting that her partner:							
	Keeps her from seeing her friends (%)	Tries to restrict contact with family of birth (%)	Insists on knowing where she is at all times (%)	Gets angry if she speaks with another man (%)	Often suspicious that she is unfaithful (%)	Needs to ask his permission before seeking health care (%)	At least one type of controlling behavior (%)
Total	41.2	21.4	57.2	33.6	42.0	33.6	73.3
CURRENT Percentage of women reporting that her partner:							
	Keeps her from seeing her friends (%)	Tries to restrict contact with family of birth (%)	Insists on knowing where she is at all times (%)	Gets angry if she speaks with another man (%)	Often suspicious that she is unfaithful (%)	Needs to ask his permission before seeking health care (%)	At least one type of controlling behavior (%)
	22.1	13.0	32.1	18.3	19.8	21.4	41.2

Table 4.12. Economic abusive acts by partners as reported by ever-partnered women, Nauru 2013

	Taken away what she earned or saved (%)	Refused to give money (%)	At least one or both acts (%)	Number of ever-partnered women for whom questions were applicable (N)
Total	7.6	15.3	18.3	24

Table 5.3. Prevalence of sexual violence by non-partners since the age of 15, lifetime and in the past 12 months, among all interviewed women, Nauru 2013

Lifetime prevalence of sexual non-partner violence (since age 15)				12-month prevalence of sexual non-partner violence (since age 15)			
	Forced intercourse (%)	Attempted intercourse or other unwanted sexual acts (%)	Any sexual violence (%)	Forced intercourse (%)	Attempted intercourse or other unwanted sexual acts (%)	Any sexual violence (%)	Number of interviewed women
Total	24.3	41.2	47.3	2.0	10.8	12.2	148

Table 5.5. Prevalence of child sexual abuse by non-partners before the age of 15 among all respondents (N=148), Nauru 2013

	Sexual abuse before age 15						
	Face to face interview		Card		Interview and/or card		Number of women who experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence (N)
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Total	25	16.9	33	22.3	45	30.4	148
Age of sexual abuse before age 15							
0-4	1	0.7					
5-9	7	4.7					
10-14	17	11.5					

Type of perpetrator (grouped)				
Male family member(s)	18	12.2		
Female family member(s)	0	0.0		
Male other(s)	8	5.4		
Female others(s)	0	0.0		

Table 5.10. Overlap of physical and sexual partner violence among women who experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence (N=63), Nauru 2013

	Partner violence (%)
Physical violence only	57.1
Sexual violence only	3.2
Physical and sexual violence	39.7

Table 6.1. Gender attitudes. Proportion of interviewed women who said they agree with specific statements presented to them among all respondents (N=148), Nauru 2013

Statements:	Percentage of women who agreed with each statement (%)
"A good wife obeys her husband even if she disagrees"	42.6
"A man should show he is the boss"	37.2
"Wife is obliged to have sex with husband"	31.8

Table 6.2. Attitudes around physical partner violence. Proportion of interviewed women who said they agree that a man has good reason to hit his wife for reasons stated below, among all respondents (N=148), Nauru 2013

Statements:	Percentage of women who agreed with each statement (%)
"Reason to hit: not completed housework"	14.2
"Reason to hit: wife disobeys him"	29.0
"Reason to hit: wife refuses sex"	6.8
"Reason to hit: wife asks about girlfriends"	6.8
"Reason to hit: husband suspects wife unfaithful"	12.2
"Reason to hit: husband finds out wife unfaithful"	43.9

Table 6.3. Attitudes around sexual partner violence. Proportion of interviewed women who said they agree that a married woman can refuse to have sex with her husband for reasons stated below, among all respondents (N=147*), Nauru 2013

Statements:	Percentage of women who agreed with each statement (%)
"A married woman can refuse sex if she doesn't want to"	68.7
"A married woman can refuse sex if her husband is drunk"	67.3
"A married woman can refuse sex if she is sick"	78.9
"A married woman can refuse sex if her husband mistreats her"	71.4

*One woman did not answer all four questions and is not included in this table.

Table 6.4. Situations leading to violence as reported by women who ever experienced physical partner violence (N=61*), Nauru 2013

Reason	Total (%)
No particular reason	11.5
Partner drunk	27.9
Money problem	11.5
Problem with work	3.3
Unemployed	1.6
No food at home	8.2
Family problem	11.5
She is pregnant	0.0
Jealousy	34.4
Refuses sex	1.6
Disobedient	11.5
Educate or Discipline	6.6
Show he is boss	9.8
Other Problems	23.0

* 2 women did not provide answers

Table 7.2. Prevalence and type of injuries and health service use for women who were injured due to physical or sexual partner violence, among women who experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence (N=63), Nauru 2013

a. Prevalence, frequency, use of services	%
Injuries among women reporting partner violence (N=63)	
Ever injured due to partner violence	50.8
Injured in the past 12 months	15.9
Ever lost consciousness	15.9
Lost consciousness in past 12 months	1.6
Ever hurt enough to need health care	17.5

Table 7.3. Self-reported impact of violence on women's health and wellbeing, among women who reported physical or sexual partner violence (N=63), Nauru 2013

Self reported impact on health (N=63)	Total (%)
No effect	63.5
A little	25.4
A lot	11.1

Table 7.4.b. Self-reported nature of impact of violence on women's work, among women who worked for money and who reported physical and/or sexual partner violence (N=55), Nauru 2013

Self reported impact on work (N=55)	Total
(%)	
Unable to concentrate	9.1
Unable to work/ sick leave	10.9
Partner disrupted work	10.9
Lost confidence in own ability	7.3
Other	5.4
Work not disrupted	69.1

Table 9.1. Percentage of women who had told others, and persons to whom they told about the violence, among women experiencing physical or sexual partner violence (N=63), Nauru 2013

People told*	number	%
No one	18	28.6
Friends	21	33.3
Parents	15	23.8
Brother or sister	15	23.8
Police	5	7.9
Other	5	7.9

* More than one answer could be given, therefore the total percentage is greater than 100%

Table 9.2. Percentage of women who received help, and from whom, among women experiencing physical or sexual partner violence (N=63), Nauru 2013

Who helped *	number	%
No one	35	55.6
Friends	6	9.5
Parents	11	17.5
Brother or sister	10	15.9
Uncle or aunt	1	1.6
Husband/partner's family	4	6.4
Other	2	3.2

* More than one answer could be given, therefore the total percentage is greater than 100%

Table 9.4. Percentage of women who sought help from agencies/persons in authority, among women who experienced physical or sexual partner violence (N=63), Nauru 2013

	To whom went for support*	
	number	%
Not ever gone anywhere for help	43	68.2
Police	16	25.4
Hospital or health center	7	11.1
Legal advice center	3	4.8
Anywhere else	3	4.8

* More than one answer could be given, therefore the total percentage is greater than 100%

Table 9.5. Main reasons for seeking support from agencies, as mentioned by women who experienced physical or sexual partner violence and who sought help (N=20), Nauru 2013

Reason for seeking support *	number	%
Encouraged by friends/family	5	25.0
Could not endure more	9	45.0
Badly injured	5	25.0
He threatened or tried to kill her	2	10.0
He threatened or hit children	2	10.0
Saw that children suffering	1	5.0
Thrown out of the home	0	0.0
Afraid she would kill him	0	0.0
Afraid he would kill her	2	10.0
Other	4	20.0

* More than one answer could be given, therefore the total percentage is greater than 100%

Table 9.6. Main reasons for not seeking support from agencies, as mentioned by women who experienced physical or sexual partner violence and who did not seek help (N=43), Nauru 2013

Reason for not seeking support *	number	%
Don't know/no answer	6	14.0
Fear of threats/consequences/ more violence	4	9.3
Violence normal/not serious	19	44.2
Didn't know her options	3	7.0
Other	11	25.6

* More than one answer could be given, therefore the total percentage is greater than 100%

Table 9.7. Percentage of women who ever left home because of violence, among women who experienced physical or sexual partner violence (N=63), Nauru 2013

		Country
		Total (%)
Ever left home because of violence		52.4
Number of times leaving home		
Never*		43.1
Once		5.2
2 - 5 times		37.9
Six or more		13.8
Mean number of days away last time**	*6.45*	
Where she went last time? (N=33)		
Her relatives		66.7
His relatives		6.1
Other***		27.3

* Excludes responses from 5 women, 1 not living with her partner and 4 who did not provide information

** Note that this is not a percentage but an average number of days

*** Other included: another home (5 times mentioned), street (1).

Table 9.8. Main reasons for leaving home last time she left, as mentioned by women who experienced physical or sexual partner violence and who left home (N=33), Nauru 2013

Reasons for leaving home *	%
No particular incident	0.0
Encouraged by friends/family	3.0
Could not endure more	42.4
Badly injured	9.1
He threatened or tried to kill her	3.0
He threatened or hit children	6.1
Saw that children suffering	3.0
Thrown out of the home	3.0
Afraid she would kill him	0.0
Encouraged by organization	3.0
Afraid he would kill her	6.1
Other	45.4

* More than one answer could be given, therefore the total percentage is greater than 100%

Table 9.9. Main reasons for returning, as mentioned by women who experienced physical or sexual partner violence, who left home and returned (N=31), Nauru 2013

Reasons for returning *	%
Didn't want to leave children	12.9
Sanctity of marriage	12.9
For sake of family/children	16.1
Couldn't support children	6.4
Loved him	16.1
He asked her to go back	51.6
Family said to return	6.4
Forgave him	19.4
Thought he would change	3.2
Threatened her/children	0.0
Could not stay there (where she went)	0.0
Violence normal/not serious	6.4
Other	22.6

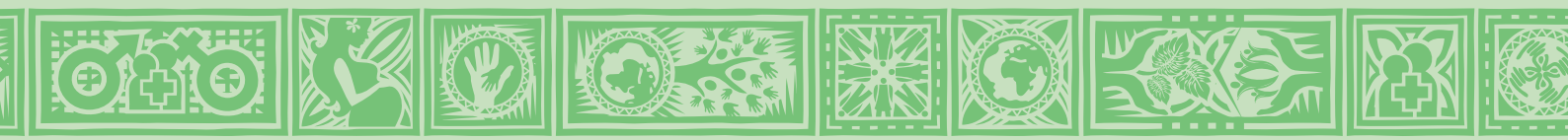
* More than one answer could be given, therefore the total percentage is greater than 100%

Table 9.10. Main reasons for not leaving home, as mentioned by women who experienced physical or sexual partner violence and who never left home (N=25⋆), Nauru 2013

Reasons for not leaving home ⋆⋆	%
Didn't want to leave children	20.0
Sanctity of marriage	20.0
Didn't want to bring shame	4.0
Couldn't support children	0.0
Loved him	24.0
Didn't want to be single	0.0
Family said to stay	0.0
Forgave him	28.0
Thought he would change	4.0
Threatened her/children	0.0
Nowhere to go	8.0
Violence normal/not serious	8.0
Other	52.0

⋆ Excludes responses from 5 women, 1 who was not living with partner and 4 who refused to provide information

⋆ More than one answer could be given, therefore the total percentage is greater than 100%



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